INSURANCE
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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXIV NO. 246 BOMBAY: FRIDAY OCTOBER 16, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

14 Killed And 150 Injured In City Riots

But Situation Under Control After Midnight

POLICE BAN CARRYING OF WEAPONS

Ugly Developments Averted, But Stray Assaults Are Reported

The situation in the mor turbulent centres of rioting appeared to be under control at midnight.

STRAY ASSAULTS

But, while stray assaults of a very minor character were being reported from areas which were hitherto unaffected, Byculla and Bhendy Bazaar presented a deserted appearance.

MENACING SITUATION EASED

There was, however, a very menacing and ugly situation gathering strength at C. P. Tank at about 8-30 p.m. when the stronghold of the Hindus was being threatened with an onslaught by rowdy element from the Bhendy Bazar.

Sub-inspector Patanker and Sergeant Priestly tackled the situation with admirable tact and quelled the fears of the residents of C. P. Tank. The rumour that was set afloat by some mischief-mongers was thus nipped in the bud and all was quiet by 10 p.m.

Another incident was reported from Northbrook Gardens, at about 11-30 p.m. But before it took an ugly turn the police patrols snuffed it out.

STRAY ASSAULTS.

Two stray assaults, one upon a Khoja gentleman riding a motor-byke on Sandhurst Road and another on a Hindu were reported. Beyond these there was nothing of any serious dimensions to cause panic or alarm.

Earlier in the day it was reported that the casualty list had mounted upto 150 while 14 cases proved fatal.

BAN ON WEAPONS.

The Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Commissioners remained at Headquarters during the night where reports of every skirmish were telephoned to them. Very stringent measures have been adopted by the police and all the bad characters were rounded up. As a further precautionary measure a prohibitory order has been promulgated forbidding the carrying of any dangerous weapons or missiles.

MILITARY PATROLS.

With a view to prevent a repetition of the orgy witnessed on Thursday, it is understood that in addition to the Police Patrols now moving around the more turbulent centres, Military pickets, would-be requisitioned.

As we go to press there are reports of skirmishes at Lamington Road and again at Two Tanks.

RELIEF MEASURES

Measures to provide for relief to the Hindu section among the citizens, were considered at a meeting held at the office of Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji on Thursday evening.

Help would be provided to Hindu families in localities where disturbances are taking place, to shift them to Hindu localities in the city.

Strangers who may visit the city during the period of disturbances will be guided by batches of Hindu volunteers stationed at Dadar, Byculla, Bombay Central and Victoria Terminus railway stations. The Volunteers will advise them about their safety during their stay in the City.

A batch of volunteers will also be kept at the Ferry Wharf (Bhaucha Dhakka), for the convenience of Hindus arriving by sea.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN ASSAULTED

According to a statement filed by him at the police station Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was the victim of an assault on Thursday evening.

At about 7 p.m., according to Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan's version, he was decoyed by one Hindu in the disguise of a Muslim on the ground that his cousin at Dadar who was stranded needed some assistance.

As Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan was proceeding in his own car, at a certain spot, he was asked to slow down and the man beside him stepped out from the car and beckoned to others who were lying in ambush. About four or five persons, then assaulted him with lathis.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan drove back to the city and called at the residence of Dr. M. H. Gour, Motlibai Street, Agripada. From there he was taken to the Agripada Police station where his statement was recorded. He went to the J. J. Hospital, where he was allowed to go after treatment of injuries received on the head. The injuries were of a minor nature.

POLICE CHIEF ISSUES BAN

Whereas, I, James Walter Rowland, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, consider it necessary for the preservation of the public peace and public safety to exercise the powers conferred on me under clauses (a) and (b) of sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, in the manner and for the time hereinafter described;

NOW, therefore, I hereby prohibit under section 23 (2) (a) and (b) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, any person not being a person in the service or employment of the Crown from carrying swords, spears, knives, bludgeons, guns, lathis, sticks or other offensive weapons in any public place in the City of Bombay or from carrying, collecting, preparing stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles in the City of Bombay for a period of one month from the date of this order.

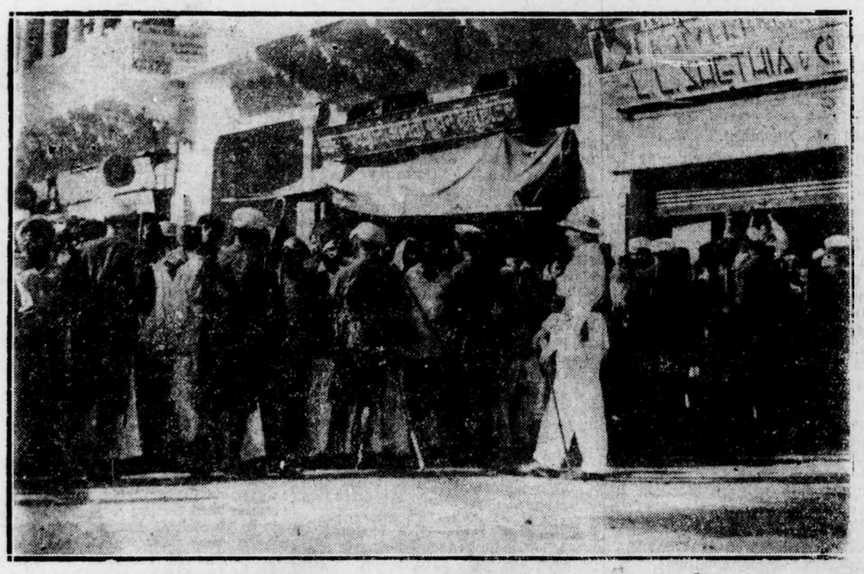
Story Of Satyagraha

According to enquiries based on a report in a special edition of the "Khilafat", issued on Thursday afternoon, it appears that after the meeting of the Muslim leaders at the office of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan accompanied by a few Khilafatists went to the Byculla Mosque where several Muslims were gathered.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan tried to explain the Government communique to the gathering and advised them to stop further agitation. The Mussalmans at the Mosque confronted him with the demand that he should lead the Satyagraha which he himself originally proposed in his paper and at various meetings which he addressed.

The same night, it is reported, eight well-dressed Muslim young-

(Continued on page 5.)



Police clearing the footpaths in the vicinity of the temple.

Belgium Breaks Away From Pacts

Leopold's Bombshell For France

EUROPEAN PEACE IN MELTING POT

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Reversion to Belgium's pre-war policy of Neutrality was urged by King Leopold in an address to the first full meeting of the Cabinet, over which he presided since his accession.

King Leopold said that this policy must aim resolutely at placing Belgians outside the conflicts of their neighbours.

King Leopold declared that their policy must be strong enough to preserve Belgium from war from any source. He pointed to "the proud example of Holland and Switzerland" and emphasised that it was solely to preserve Belgium from war, wherever it might come from and that the Belgian military system must be organised.

"Our military organization no longer meets the new possibilities of rapid invasion. We must remedy this defect" said Kind Leopold. —Reuter.

Leopold's Statement Upsets Europe's Post-War Pacts

PARIS, Oct. 15.

Authoritative circles in France express the opinion that King Leopold's Belgian neutrality statement has thrown the whole post-war European system into the melting pot and broken the work of Pacts, nations concluded in search for security.

While official circles decline to comment it is generally felt that the speech amounts to Belgium breaking her alliance with France and denouncing Locarno Pacts and withdrawing from League without notice.—Reuter.

BELGIUM AND NEW LOCARNO PACT

LONDON, October 15.

"From the viewpoint of both British and French security any return by Belgium to a neutrality status would be a severe blow," observes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. "If Belgium is strictly neutral, the staff talks between Belgium, France and Britain under the new Locarno Pact would be impossible.

Furthermore, it would obviously be a violation of Belgian neutrality for British and French plans to fly over Belgian territory in the event of a European conflict. Moreover, both Britain and France would be robbed of the advantage of being able to use the Belgian air bases or sound detectors in an emergency."—Reuter.

DENUNCIATION OF LOCARNO?

LONDON, Oct. 15.

King Leopold's speech has startled the European Chancelleries with its sudden creation of a new political and strategic situation.

DENUNCIATION OF LOCARNO.

In Geneva it is reagrded as a complete reorientation of Belgium's foreign policy. The King's references to the League while not necessarily taken as implying any weakening in Belgium's attitude thereto is regarded distinctly as savouring of a spirit of defeatism. It is also clear that Belgium has repudiated the responsibility of ensuring the territorial integrity and the political independence of any other nation. The speech is regarded as tantamount to a denunciation of the Locarno Pact and the Franco-Belgian military understanding of 1920.

It is believed that Belgium is alarmed at the potentialities of the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance Pact and is crying off her guarantee of the Franco-German frontier.

BOMBSHELL ON FRANCE.

In France the speech has had a bombshell effect on the press evoking an indignant outcry. It is regarded as seriously prejudicing the hopes of a new Locarno Pact. and the political independence of possible repercussions to the speech as the Franco-Belgian alliance has long been an important factor in French defence. Preparations are now necessary to continue the Maginot line of defence from the Belgium frontier to the sea.

BERLIN KEEPS MUM.

Considerable attention is paid to the statement in Germany but hitherto there has been no comment.—Reuter.

ALL QUIET IN PALESTINE

Royal Commission May Leave Early Next Month

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The way has been cleared for the early departure of the Palestine Enquiry Commission by the official announcement that there have been no incidents in the past 24 hours and the issuance of daily communiques is being discontinued.

Now that Government's preliminary condition, namely restoration of order, has been satisfied, preparations are being made for the despatch of the Commission which will probably leave in the beginning of November.—Reuter.

NO COURT MARTIAL

"Guardian" Incident Closed

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

An authoritative announcement regarding the H. M. S. "Guardian" states that there will be no court martial. The incident is trivial and is completely closed.

Insubordination In "Guardian"

LONDON, October 15.

A slight case of insubordination is reported on H.M.S. "Guardian" of the Atlantic fleet.

The Admiralty states that the incident only lasted a few minutes and consisted of a reluctance to and a short delay in falling in.

The normal routine of the ship is not affected.Reuter.

MISS BATTEN TAKES OFF

SYDNEY: Oct. 15.

Miss Jean Batten took off at 4-35 a.m. local time for the flight across the Tasman Sea to Auckland. —Reuter.

India Will Take Tooth For Tooth

ALL-PARTY WARNING TO CEYLON

Path To Peace And Prosperity Lies In Goodwill, Say M.L.As.

SIMLA, October 15.

"May we be permitted to point out to our Ceylonese brothers that their path to peace and prosperity does certainly not lie through boycott, humiliation and assault on Indians but through co-operation and goodwill?

DROP DOUBLE-EDGED WEAPON

Let us remind them that weapons advocated by Mr. Goonesinha and his friends are two-edged and that they will bring nothing but misery to both countries.

A FAIR WARNING

We give them fair warning that if they finally choose the path indicated by Mr. Goonesinha and his friends, India will be forced to retaliate in the same spirit. Then it will be a competition to see who can do the greatest harm to the other. We fervently hope that such an evil day will never dawn."

Thus declares the statement relating to the position of Indians in Ceylon issued by 30 members of the Legislative Assembly belonging to all parties.

The statement says:

"The situation wherein our countrymen find themselves today in Ceylon is causing us very great anxiety. We find that the cry for their repatriation is gathering force and the State Council of Ceylon has already passed a resolution to this effect. Relations between India and Ceylon have been very friendly from times immemorial. In fact it is almost mainly through Indian labour, and Indian enterprise that Ceylon attained the present state of prosperity. Not only were our enterprising merchants welcomed but our immigrant labourers were eagerly invited to Ceylon because (as stated by Mr. Bandaranaike himself in the State Council when moving the resolution for restrictions and effective control of immigration into Ceylon on November 16, 1933). As result of opening up of land originally under coffee and later under tea and rubber it became necessary to have a form of labour which Ceylon in that period was, it must be admitted, not in position to supply."

CEYLON NEEDS INDIANS.

In this connection the following observation in leading article in the "Times of Ceylon" dated Aug. 8, 1936, is worth noting:

The work of certain description does not attract the Ceylonese and for that kind of work Indians will always be wanted. The suggestion that Indians undersell Ceylonese in the Labour market is not true. As a rule the Indian asks for higher pay and generally gets it."

But now we notice with sorrow that a violent agitation has been started in that country against Indians. The denial of employment in Public Services, Boycotts. insults and even assaults are becoming the lot of our countrymen.

VIOLENT AGITATION.

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, Labour leader and member of the State Council, desires that "Indians should be kicked out of Ceylon." While the Hon. De Silva, a responsible Minister of the Crown, describes the Indian community in Ceylon as "one million parasites."

Above all this comes the proposal to repatriate Indians, vide resolution passed by the State Council on June 11, 1936.

FUTURE OF MILLION INDIANS.

There are about one million Indians in Ceylon and they form about one-fifth of the population of that country. Need we say that the welfare of one million of our countrymen cannot but be a matter of deep concern to us? While we admit the right of our Sinhalese brothers to attain full measure of opportunities, which their country offers, we are confident that they will not succeed in this, if they violently disturb the peaceful lives of one-fifth of the population of their country.

The statement is signed:

Govind Ballabh Pant, F.E. James, M. S. Aney, Sir Muhamad Yakub, Abdul Matin Choudhry, M. C. Rajah, Shaukat Ali, A. Ayyangar, Ziauddin, Dr. De Souza, Mangal Singh, Abdul Satar Sait, K. K. Malaviya, Syed Murtza, N. G. Ranga, Siddiq Ali Khan, Gadgil, Ghiasuddin, Navalrai, Sri prakash, Khare, Govind Das, Ramnarain Singh, Satyanarain Sinha, B. B. Varma, Sheodas Daga, Raghubir Narain, Kailas Beharilal, L. K. Moitra, S. K. Som.

Earlier Riot News On Page 14

STOP PRESS

NO REPUDIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Belgian Ambassador visited Mr. Eden at the Foreign Office and is understood to have explained that there was no question of Belgium repudiating any of her obligations and that Belgium would also remain loyal to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

TOWARDS FASCISM.

ROME, Oct. 15.

King Leopold's announcement has been favourably received in Rome. Well informed circles are of the opinion that Belgium's new attitude reveals a desire to follow a more realistic foreign policy, thus approaching more closely to the political line followed by Signor Mussolini.—Reuter.

NEGUS BUYS A CHATEAU.

GENEVA, Oct. 15.

It is reported that the Negus has purchased a Chateau in the French Free Zone surrounding Geneva, about fifteen miles from the Swiss Frontier and within a half-hour motor run of the League building. It is presumed that he will require the permission of the French Government to settle there.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. **To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.**

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a well-educated and healthy match with a decent income for an accomplished and beautiful Vaishya Agarwal graduate girl, age 19 years. No subcaste or provincial restrictions. Write giving full particulars to Box No. 7115, "Bombay Chronicle".

Required a widower for a qualified health visitor and trained nurse. She is very beautiful, young and energetic. No caste restriction. The gentleman should be aged between 30 and 40—earning at least Rs. 600 p.m. Apply Box No. 7126, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted expert in Mill line to supervise group of cotton mills. Must have technical knowledee and experience of buying and selling. Only first class men need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 4147, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Branch Secretary and Inspectors for the Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., in Bombay. Only experieneed men with previous record of good business should apply to—Vice-Chairman, Bharat Buildings, Lahore. (4127).

Wanted by Old Established European Firm a competent Parsee, Mohammedan or Hindu Clock Repairer. Must have first-class references. Apply Box No. 7116, "Bombay Chronicle".

Mains Foreman. Applicants must have held a similar position and have had a first-class practical and theoretical training with a progressive undertaking. They should be thoroughly conversant with E.H.T. (6600 V.) and L.T. underground and overhead distribution systems, and the general routine of a Mains Department. Pay of appointment Rs. 340-35-500; 600-50-800 with Overseas Allowance Rs. 510-50-750; 900-75-1,200/- but the initial starting salary will depend upon the age and qualification of the selected candidate. Please apply to Box No. 4125, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: Experienced persons as District Managers to organise agencies on monopoly basis. Salary Rs. 60 besides commission and travelling allowance against guaranteed business. Apply Kurukshetra Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (7003)

Wanted (1) A capable retired Government Judicial Officer for the post of District and Sessions Judge, (2) One experienced M.B. B.S., and one L.C.P.S., for State Medical Service. Apply stating terms and qualifications before 1st November 1936 to Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. (4109).

Wanted Gujrati-knowing mathematics graduate. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars to Principal, Muslim High School, Panchgani. (7119).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted: Lady Canvassers for big towns on pay for our various brands of cigarettes reputed throughout India. Apply: Western Tobacco Co., Baroda. (7120).

Wanted Lady House Surgeon for the Sheth Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Hospital for women and children, Surat. Pay Rs. 100 with free furnished quarters. The applicant should apply to the undersigned before the 30th October, 1936, at the latest with testimonials, stating qualifications, etc.: S. Matthew, Medical Officer, S. M. V. Hospital, Surat. (4136).

Wanted for an up-country press one experienced Mono-Castor with a knowledge of Hindi Type-Casting. Apply mentioning the minimum pay required with details of past service, etc., to Box No. 4137, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUMMARY SUIT No. 1774 of 1936.

Messrs KRISHNAJI JORAJI and COMPANY, a duly registered firm, carrying on business in Bombay at Damar Lane, Gamdevi Road outside the Fort .... Plaintiffs.

vs

VAFADAR ARDESHAR IRANI, of Bombay Persian Inhabitant, carrying on business in Bombay at Dadar Main Road, outside the Fort. .. Defendant.

To,

VAFADAR ARDESHIR IRANI.

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed a suit against you the Defendant abovenamed for Judgment for the sum of Rs. 3,500 with further interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 1st September 1936 till Judgment, the costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to apply to the Court within ten days from the publication hereof exclusive of the day of such publication for leave to appear and defend the suit in default of your obtaining such leave the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a Decree as prayed in the Plaint.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1936.

Messrs CHOKSEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.

4148

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MORVI—RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of about 400 (Four hundred) tons of 'Diesel Oil' 'A' Grade for the Calendar year 1937, for free delivery at Morvi Railway Station to be imported via Navlakhi.

(2) The Tender, which may be submitted on the tenderer's own form, should be addressed to the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, 'Superscribed Tender for Diesel Oil' and accompanied with the detailed specification of the oil offered and Rs. 200 as Earnest Money.

(3) Supply should be made in Tenderer's returnable casks. Return Railway freight on empties to be borne by them.

(4) Weight as per measurement made in the Power House Tank or as actually ascertained on a weighing scale shall have to be accepted by the Tenderer and paid for.

(5) Tenders will be received in this office up to 5 p.m. of 11th November 1936.

JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY,
Stores Superintendent,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.

Stores Superintendent's Office,
Morvi, dated 11th October, 1936.

4120

GENUINE ENGLISH
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in TROPIC-PROOF frames
Rs. 7-8 Per Pair
Lawrence & Mayo Ltd.
274, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1649 of 1934.

NOKHABIBI, widow of Ramzan Badulla: Plaintiff.

Vs.

SHEIKH ABDUR RAHIMAN RAMZAN: Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property, dated 15th August, 1936, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of Shaikh Abdul Rahiman Ramzan the 1st defendant abovenamed in the property, situate at Wanjanwady Lane, Mahim, abutting on the Lady Jamshedji Road, Bombay, admeasuring 323 square yards or thereabouts registered under Collector's last Rent Toll No. B/3786, Collector's Rent Roll No. 843, Laughton's Survey No. 1c/21 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1/888 of Cadastral Division Mahim and G Ward No. 4986 and Street No. 314.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 5th day of November, 1936, lodge in my office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 1st day of Sept., 1936.

(Sd.) G R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg. Commissioner.

4144

Public Notices.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF RANGOON

ISSUE OF Rs. 150 LAKHS

3¼% DEBENTURE LOAN at Par.

REPAYABLE AT PAR AFTER 30/40 YEARS.

The Loan is a Trustee Security and the whole of the issue has been underwritten.

Applications for the above will be received at the Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras from 10 a.m. on MONDAY, the 19th October to 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1936, but the list may be closed at any time without notice at the option of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon.

1. PURPOSE OF ISSUE:—The proceeds of the present issue of Debentures will be applied entirely to the construction of the Pegu Yomah Reservoir, the pipe line to Rangoon and ancillary works, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 1,85,57,200, the balance being met from the resources of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon.
2. REDEMPTION:—The Debentures will be redeemed at par on 20th October, 1976, but the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon will have the option of redemption, in whole or in part, at par on, or at any time after 20th October, 1966, on giving six calendar months' notice.
3. SINKING FUND:—The Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon is required by the City of Rangoon Municipal Act 1922 to make provision by means of sinking funds for the repayment of the loan.
4. SECURITY:—The Debentures, together with the interest thereon, are a first charge on all immovable property vested in the Corporation and on all or any of the taxes, duties, tolls, fees and dues authorised under the City of Rangoon Municipal Act, 1922, and will rank equally with all Debentures, Stock and Loans issued or to be issued by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon.
5. INTEREST:—Interest on the Debentures will be paid half-yearly on 20th April and 20th October in each year. A first payment of Rs. 1-10-0 (less Income Tax) on each Rs. 100 Debenture will be made on 20th April, 1937. For the convenience of debenture holders, debentures will be enfaced free of charge throughout the period of the loan for payment of interest at the Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, at Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras.
6. TRANSFER, RENEWAL, ETC:—Debentures will be transferable by endorsement without registration of transfer by the Imperial Bank of India, and arrangements have been made for their renewal, subdivision or consolidation in multiples of Rs. 100 at the desire of the holders through the Offices of the Imperial Bank of India at Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras on the same terms as Government Promissory Notes.
7. APPLICATION AND ALLOTMENT:—Applications will be received by the Imperial Bank of India at Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras from 10 a.m. on Monday, the 19th day of October to 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st October, 1936, but the list may be closed at any time without notice at the option of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon.

In the event of the loan being oversubscribed the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon reserve to themselves the right to allot in any way they consider suitable. Applications from small subscribers will be given special consideration.

Applications must be for amounts of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof and must be accompanied by a cash remittance, or a cheque or draft on a local Bank for 5 per cent. of the amount applied for.

In the event of allotment being made the remaining 95 per cent. must be paid on or before the 10th November, 1936, and if not so paid, the application deposit will be forfeited and any allotment made will be cancelled.

In the case of partial allotment the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment due on 10th November, 1936 and any surplus will be refunded.

8. BRIEF PARTICULARS OF THE CITY OF RANGOON.

The City of Rangoon has grown steadily during the last half century and at present occupies an important place as the capital and principal Port through which the major part of the trade of Burma passes. Its development has been remarkable even during the period of trade depression; and the area within Municipal limits has increased from 17 sq. miles to 32 sq. miles while the resident population has risen from 210,000 to over 400,000.

The financial position of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon is such that present revenues are sufficient to meet the interest charges both on this and all existing loans without increased taxation.

The City of Rangoon Municipal Act provides that due provision for repayment of loans shall be a first charge upon the Municipal Fund.

The annual Loan charges payable on all the Municipal Loans (including the present issue) will amount to Rs. 23,18,613.

The annual average Municipal Fund Revenue of the past three years is Rs. 89,51,700.

The Loan charges, i.e., interest and loan repayment charges on all other loans and on the present issue are therefore covered nearly four times over without resort to increased taxation.

Rates of property taxes have remained unaltered for over 20 years.

During the current year two loans amounting in all to Rs. 9,14,000 have been repaid, and Rangoon Municipal debentures amounting to Rs. 28,15,500 previously purchased in the open market have been cancelled.

9. BROKERAGE of four annas per Rs. 100 (face value) will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.
10. PROSPECTUSES can be obtained at all offices of the Imperial Bank of India: at Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough, 6 Lyons Range, Calcutta; and at the office of the Chief Accountant, Town Hall, Municipal Corporation, Rangoon.

BY Order.
U SET,
Municipal Commissioner,
Rangoon.

15th October, 1936.

FORM OF APPLICATION

No. .....

ISSUE OF RS. 1,50,00,000

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF RANGOON

3 1/4 P.C. DEBENTURE BONDS

REPAYABLE AT PAR AFTER 30/40 YEARS

1966-1976

To,

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

RANGOON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

I/We hereby apply for *Rs. ' say Rupees (in words) ..... of MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF RANGOON 3 1/4 P.C. DEBENTURE BONDS 1966-1976, according to the conditions contained in the Prospectus dated the 15th October, 1936, and undertake to pay Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of Debentures and to accept the same or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us, and to pay for the same in conformity with the terms of the said Prospectus.

I/We enclose Rs. made up as follows being Rs. 5 p.c. on the nominal amount applied for above.

Cash
Cheque on local Bank
Draft on local Bank

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

Signature.

Name in full Block letters.

Address (in full).

This form must be filled up and sent to the Imperial Bank of India at Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, with cash, or a cheque or draft upon a local Bank, for the amount of the deposit. Cheques must be payable to Bearer and crossed "Imperial Bank of India, a/c Rangoon Municipal Loan" and alterations from "Order" to "Bearer" should be signed by the drawer.

*Must be for Rs. 100 or a multiple of Rs. 100.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

(Place) .. .. (Date) .. .. '36.

Received from .. .. the sum of Rupees .. .. being a deposit of 5 p.c. on application for Municipal Corporation of the City of Rangoon 3 1/4 p.c. Debenture Bonds for Rs. .. .. Rs. .. ..

For IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

for Agent/Chief Accountant.

P.S.—Allotment Letters will be issued as early as possible after the closing of the Loan and should be applied for at the Office of the Imperial Bank of India where the application was made.

4143.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KATHA BAZAAR, DONGRI STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2038 of 1926 (Bai Monghibai widow of Khimji Damji and another versus Keshavji Kanji and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree dated the 5th October, 1932, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will (TO-DAY) Friday, the 16th October, 1936 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Government land with the dwelling house, situate at Katha Bazaar, Dongri Street, admeasuring about 154 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 793, New No. 6526, Old Survey No. 310, New Survey No. 2638, Cadastral Survey No. 279 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1287, Street No. 330 and bounded on the East by Dongri Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Ratansi Jivandas and on the South by the property of Ramji Kana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th October, 1936, at 2 P.M. (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks the following goods: Motor car, medicine, Hardware, stoneware, pictures, Fents, iron, wood, &c.

MENESSE & CO.

CENTRAL
NEAR ALBLESS BAUG,
Charni Road,
off Queen's Road
NEXT SATURDAY!
YOUR BIGGEST THRILL!
The screen's latest and most fascinating lovers together for the first time in
HIS BROTHER'S WIFE
Handsome
ROBERT TAYLOR
Lovely
BARBARA STANWYCK
and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayers All-Star Cast
By ties of law and man she was "his brother's wife," but under the relentless law of love she was his woman!
DON'T MISS IT!
It's a Van Dyke Production
Plans open. 'Phone 27787
LAST TWO DAYS ONLY
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
CLARK GABLE
JEANETTE MacDONALD
together for the first time in
"SAN FRANCISCO"
A M.G.M. Super Special
Plans Open. 'Phone 27787.

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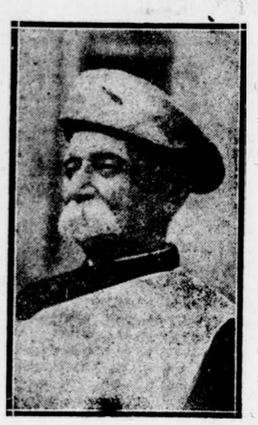
CIVIC TRIBUTES TO SIR LALUBHAI'S MEMORY

Corporation Adjourns As Mark Of Respect

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas at the Municipal Corporation on Thursday when references were made by a number of councillors to the great qualities of his head and heart and also to the great lead he gave to the banking, insurance and co-operative movement in the City and the presidency.

After signing the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor, made reference to the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and said he had with great regret to refer to the death of an eminent citizen of this great city. Only a few days ago they heard that Sir Lalubhai was seriously ill and they all believed that he would get all right soon. No one contemplated that his end would be so soon. Last night Sir Lalubhai passed away leaving a great void in public life of Bombay. Sir Lalubhai belonged to the Nagar community and was connected with a family well-known for statesmanship. After coming to Bombay, in any capacity he interested himself, he left a distinguished mark. Whether in banking, insurance manufacturing industries or in the field of co-operation, he was the life and soul and his name will remain very prominently associated with the late Sir Vithaldas Damoder Thackersy who was also a pioneer in industries. Sir Lalubhai was also a legislator and for several years he was on the cabinet of the Government of Bombay and the Council of State. He had innumerable friends to whom he was popularly known as "Lalu Kaka."

He was a man of culture and a friend of all. His death has caused a gap which will not be easily filled.



Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who died of heart-failure on Wednesday.

TEMPLE DISPUTE ECHO.

The Mayor then made reference to the disturbance in the City and said after a long time construction of the Maruti Temple had commenced. The conference presided by Hon. the Home Member was meant to bring about peace and harmony among the two communities. Then the communique issued by the Government should have disarmed any apprehension and assured all those concerned that Government had taken the just and impartial attitude. The Government had wide powers to suppress nuisance caused by any community. He hoped that citizens of all communities would exert their influence for the continuance of the reconstruction of the temple and advise those who disturb the peace of the city not to interfere with the work of the Municipal authorities.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas then moved that the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad death on October 14th 1936 of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta and place on record their deep sense of the great loss sustained by the City and the country by the removal of a great champion of the co-operative movement and a promoter of several financial, commercial and industrial institutions in the City and the Bombay Presidency.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business to-day.

GREAT SCHOLAR AND PHILOSOPHER.

Mr. Jamnadas said he knew the late Sir Lalubhai since 1902. He was a great personality, scholar and philosopher. There was hardly any great industry in the city with which he was not connected. He was a great leader and friend of co-operative movement and the City and the presidency have sustained a great loss by his death.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi seconded the proposition.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master in supporting the proposition said Sir Lalubhai was a true and sincere friend. It was difficult to provoke him to anger. He would never quarrel with any one although provoked to quarrel. He took life philosophically. Even during his serious illness he would not care to hear about his illness but would enquire about the welfare of others.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker speaking from personal as well as his business connections said Sir Lalubhai was always optimist even in times of depression. In domestic life, he was always at his best surrounded by members of his family. In spite of his multifarious activities, he was a well read man and always read the best books. He was always kind and courteous and would never hurt anybody's feelings.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir M. V. Mehta Dr. J. N. Choksey and Prof. S. R. Davar further supported the proposition which was carried all standing as a mark of respect.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

Funeral Largely Attended

The funeral of the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas was taken out from his residence at Andheri at 8 a.m. on Thursday. A large number of relatives and friends accompanied the funeral among those being Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir M. Vishveshvaraya, Messrs. K. Natarajan, K. F. Nariman, Walchand Hirachand, Mathuradas Vissonji, A. M. Kajiji, Jalebhoy Barodawala, C.B. Mehta, Manilal Nanavati, B. V. Jadhav, V. N. Chandavarkar, Romer, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. Krishnalal Jhaveri, Justice V. Divatia, Messrs. K. M. Munshi. Mavji Govindji, Billimoria, B. G. Kher, Shanti Kumar Naorotamdas, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, S. A. Brelvi, J. C. Setalvad, K. C. Desai, Nagindas T. Master, K. H. Vakil, Madhovji Thakersey, Vithaldas Govindji and Lala Girdharilal.

After the funeral pyre was lighted, Mr. K. Natarajan in a moving speech, paid a tribute to the deceased.

MERCHANTS CHAMBER OFFICE CLOSED

The Office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is closed to-day (Thursday) as a mark of respect to the late Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., who was for long a member of the Committee and was President of the Chamber in 1916-17.

L. S. P. CO-OPERATIVE BANK CLOSED

As a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., the Office of the Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd. was closed at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 15th inst.

IN HONOUR OF SIR L. SAMALDAS' MEMORY

As a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., the Offices of the following institutions were also closed on Thursday.

Bombay Stock Exchange, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank.

Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-Operative Bank.

Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Ltd.

Minerva Mills Ltd.

Modern Mills Ltd and N. Sirur & Co Managing Agents of the above three mills.

Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay.

Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. (Bombay Branch).

Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.

Bombay Life And Fire Offices Closed

The offices of the Bombay Life Assurance Company and the Bombay Fire and General Assurance Company were closed on Thursday in honour of the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, who was the Chairman of both the companies.

Scindia Steam Navigation Company's Office Closed

The office of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company was closed on Thursday in honour of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who was one of its founders and Directors.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new building of the Company, which was to have been held on the 21st instant has also been postponed.

BR. EXPERTS FOR INDIA

To Investigate And Advise Govt. On Vocational Education

SIMLA, October 15.

A communique states that Mr. A. Abbott, C.B.E., late Chief Inspector of Technical School of the Board of Education, London, and Mr. S. H. Wood, M.C., Director of Intelligence of the Board of Education and of the Ministry of Health, London, will shortly visit India at the request of the Government of India in order to investigate and advise upon certain problems relating to vocational education in India.—A. P.

Why This Absurd Over-Valuation Of Rupee?

(Continued from page 14)

quantity. The French Government were automatically relieved of their debts and interest charges by 80 per cent; but the rentiers and the middle classes were practically ruined by the loss of all their possessions except 20 per cent. In 1925 Britain returned to gold standard at the old parity. She wanted to pay 100 p.c. to her creditors and to receive 100 p.c. from her debtors; she was advised that it was dangerous for an exporting country to rush to the pre-war parity as prices had not yet adjusted to the pre-war level. No one urged this more strongly than Prof. Keynes. Mr. Churchill who was then the Chancellor of the Exchequer forced the restoration of the pre-war gold standard with the support of banking interests; but the result was not encouraging; British exports began to shrink. In the world's export market the over-valued pound was unable to compete. Wages and costs could not be brought down and Britain's balance of trade progressively declined. The British budget was adversely affected. The pound sterling weakened and the flight from the sterling was reflected in the heavy exports of gold. Short-term foreign depositors were frightened and their withdrawals intensified the drain of gold. Eighty millions worth of gold borrowed from France and United States did not stop the tide of withdrawals. The flight of gold became so insistent that the Labour Government was at its wits end; ultimately England went off the gold standard on the 21st September 1931, and a National Government replaced the Labour administration. In less than two years' time, America also felt the strain and the Banking collapse of 1932-33 coupled with the reaction of the most artificial boom of 1929 brought down the dollar. The World Economic Conference of 1933 floundered largely on the exchange issue. The franc and other gold currencies of Europe remained exposed to the competition of paper currencies. Last year, the Belgium currency went under and now the French franc has also fallen into line.

RUPEE AND RATIO.

Referring to the position of the Indian Rupee and ratio question he said: "Upto 1914, the rupee stood in the relationship of fifteen rupees to the gold pound. In 1920 the rupee was raised to the absurd ratio of 10 rupees to one pound sterling. In 1927 Sir Basil Blackett made the pound equal to Rs. 13-5-0. India was never allowed to return to the pre-war parity of fifteen rupees to the pound; our currency remained over-valued even before 1931."

In conclusion Mr. Mehta said:

"The world economic depression has therefore been felt in India in a more aggravated form. The shrinkage of our trade and commerce, the sharp drop in the prices and the slump in industries were more severely reflected in India, owing to the over-valued rupee. The enormous economic damage thus done to us will never be known accurately; but the situation that lies ahead owing to the whole world going to paper currency is full of dismay. Our over-valued rupee will expose this country to an unequal fight with the currencies of the rest of the world."

ABSURDITY MORE GLARING.

"What has been urged again and again is a retreat even at this late hour from the position which has brought enormous losses to all economic interests in India except its exploiters and usurers. That position is the absurd over-valuation of the rupee. The absurdity has become more glaring now that the whole world has devalued its currency. To bring Indian economic and financial interests on something like an even kiel with those of the rest of the world, the only right and proper course, is to fix the parity between the rupee and the sterling at 20 to 1."—United Press.

SINO-BURMA BOUNDARY

Commission To Resume Labours At Lathio In December

MAYMYO, Oct. 15.

The Chairman of the Burma—China Boundary Commission will probably arrive in Burma by the middle of November. It is proposed that the Commission should reassemble at Lathio on December 15, 36, and continue the work of delimitation of the boundary which was left unfinished last year.

The personnel of the British Commissioners will be the same as last year but it is reported that there will be one alteration in the personnel of the Chinese Commissioners.—A. P.

Burma Govt.'s Exodus Ends

MAYMYO, Oct. 15.

The move of the Government of Burma to Rangoon commences on November 3 and the Government reassembles there on November 10.—A. P.

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

'BON VOYAGE' TO S. A. DELEGATION

Bombay Rotary Club's Farewell Luncheon

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

The Rotary Club of Bombay gave the South African delegation a grand farewell luncheon at the Taj Mahal Hotel yesterday when all the prominent citizens of Bombay had gathered to bid goodbye to the delegation.

The lunch having terminated at 2-30 p.m. the delegation left at 3 p.m. by S. S. Tairia. On behalf of the Rotary Club, Mr. N. M. Chinoy Chairman of the International Goodwill Committee and Mr. S. R. Kantebet Deputy Chairman, saw the delegation off at Alexandra Docks.

The following telegram has since been sent to the delegation:—

"International Goodwill Committee, Bombay Rotary Club wish delegation "bon voyage" and hope your Indian tour and personal contacts will have laid foundation for closer understanding and fellowship between our two motherlands."—A. P.

Zemindar As Congress Candidate

PATNA, Oct. 15.

It is reliably understood that the Behar Provincial Congress Committee have finally decided to set up Babu Bhupat Singh, Zemindar, Bhagalpore, as a candidate for election to the Council of State:—United Press.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT

Changes In Administrative Arrangements

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The following changes in the administrative arrangements of the Bombay Suburban District are announced:—

1. The office of the Mamlatdar, South Salsette, Bandra, will be removed from October 19, to the Government building at Andheri formerly occupied by the office of the District Inspector of Land Records, Bombay Suburban District.

2. The office of the Salsette Development Officer at present situated at the Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, will be removed to Bandra from November 1, and will be housed, for the present, in Mrs. Sanjana's bungalow on Carter Road near the Mamlatdar's Kacheri building. The Prant Officer, Bombay Suburban District, will be in charge of this office.

3. The office of the Land Manager, Bombay Suburban District, will be abolished and his work will be distributed as follows:—

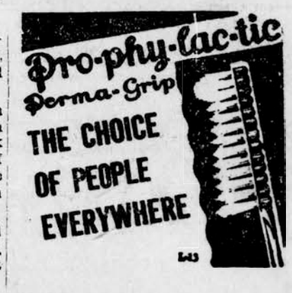
(a). Valuation, land acquisition for Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, and town planning work will be transferred to a branch of the Consulting Surveyor's Office to be opened at the Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.

(b). The rest of the work will be transferred to the Prant Officer, Bombay Suburban District, at Bandra.

Your Sleeping Beauty

Let's begin with faces first. Your complexion is drab, wrinkled, blemished? Defies all attempts to beautify it with cosmetics? Then get rid of it. Beneath this unlovely outer skin lies a fresh, youthful complexion waiting to be revealed. What can you do about it? Just get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax from your chemist and apply this wax nightly instead of your usual creams. While you sleep this oxygenated wax gently and imperceptibly absorbs the discoloured, unbeautiful outer tissue, revealing in its place a fresh, youthful skin. A brief ten-day treatment will suffice to convince you that this is the beauty treatment you have been waiting for, it awakes that sleeping beauty.

Mercolized Wax contains no animal fat.



GODREJ

Household Toilet Soap

BEST QUALITY Combined with LOW PRICE

A new variety of Godrej Toilet Soap, namely, GODREJ HOUSEHOLD TOILET SOAP has been just placed in the market. It combines in itself the lowest price compatible with the best quality available. The cakes are especially made very large in order that the soap may serve truly as a 'Household' soap in middle class and, in fact, in all large families in India.

The soap is perfumed with very delicious scent which is sure to be liked very much especially by all women and children.

GODREJ HOUSEHOLD TOILET SOAP is the only soap that is specially designed to cater to the household needs in every part of India.

Ask Your Dealer to show you a Box to-day.

GODREJ SHAVING CUP SOAP and SHAVING STICK.

Messrs. Godrej Soaps Ltd., have also placed in the market VEGETABLE SHAVING CUP SOAP. Unlike most of the Shaving Cup Soaps it is made entirely out of vegetable oils. It is perfumed with costliest Lavendar Scent and contains disinfecting properties which ward of the risks of getting "Barber's Itch."

TRY A CAKE TO-DAY
PRICE ANNAS 2 per CAKE

WARNING

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

All varieties of GODREJ TOILET SOAPS are guaranteed free from animal fats.
No product is genuinely GODREJ unless the packing bears the "Chavi" brand

GODREJ Nos. 1 & 2

are specially made by GODREJ process and contains costly ingredients as Benzoine, Oil of Nutmeg and Oil of Clove which were known to scientists all over the world as beneficial to human skin.

Sole Agents:— **Nadirshaw, Printer & Co., Bombay.**

FACTORY: GODREJ SOAPS LTD., DeLisle Road, BOMBAY 11.

INDIAN CINEMA DAY

IN AID OF

THE MAYOR'S FAMINE RELIEF FUND

SUNDAY, the 18th October at 10 a. m.

WELLINGTON CINEMA	..	"BHAKTA CHETA"
LAMINGTON TALKIES	..	"BURKHA VALI"
WEST-END CINEMA	..	"LEHRI LALA"
KRISHNA CINEMA	..	"AMAR JYOTI" or "IMMORTAL FLAME"
IMPERIAL CINEMA	..	"PIRDE OF INDIA"
NOVELTY CINEMA	..	"DHARMATMA"
PLAZA TALKIES	..	"THE QUEEN OF THE JUNGLE"

AT 2-30 p.m.

RATES AS USUAL

PLEASE DON'T FAIL TO COME and HELP THE STARVING

4103

Wellington

CINEMA—Dhobi Talao

FROM TO-MORROW SATURDAY!

The supreme entertainment with melodious song

Bhakta Cheta

OR

Cheta Chamar

with PRABHAT'S Star

Ratnaprabha

Master MOHAN—Miss MOHINI.

The amazing incident in the simple yet devout life of a Chamar, who, by his pious life, brought a Brahmin High Priest and a King to their proper senses.

AT ALL GOOD CLOTH SHOPS.

Selling Representatives

Messrs. FULCHAND & Co., 373, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m.) GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m.) GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m.)

p.m.

7-30 Big Een. Syncopated Piano Solos.

7-40 Variety.

8-0 The Music of Schumann.

8-45 Science Talk—No. 2.

9-0 Fred Hartley and his Novelty Quintet.

9-30 "Nautical Nonsense." A maritime revue in miniature. Book and lyrics by Jonathan Barnes. Music by Jack Clarke. Production by William MacLurg.

10-0 The News and Announcements.

10-20 The Carlton Hotel Orchestra directed by Rene Tapponnier from the Carlton Hotel, London.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc|s.

a.m.

11-30 Selection of Indian music (Odeon) G.M. Londhe; Firoz Dastoor; Manibal Garba Party; Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan; Babalal Sitarwala (Kolhapur); Marutirao Pehilwan; Hirabai Barodekar.

1-0 Available Market rates. A Studio Programme by S. Rose and Co. (Columbia records). Geraldo and his orchestra; Marion Harris (Comedienne); Albert Sandler and his orchestra; The B B C Dance Orchestra; Norman Lang (Entertainer at the Piano); Flanagan and Allen; Mario "Harp" Lorenze and his Rhythmics; Sidney Torch (Organ Solos).

5-30 The VUB Indian Orchestra in Popular tunes.

6-15 Talk (Marathi) "Nath Madhav Ani Tyanchya Kadambaya" by P. B. Kulkarni.

6-30 Gujerati Songs by Hiralal Nagshigara of Surat.

7-15 Recitation from Holy Quran by Moulvi Gulam Mohamed Kamar.

7-30 Light classical music by Master Krishna Rao with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

8-30 Commercial News & News in Hindi).

9-0 Master Krishna Rao in Light Music.

9-30 Talk (English) "Oomar Khayyam" by Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah, I.M.S.

9-45 News in English.

10-0 A Popular Programme by the .SS. "Viceroy of India" Orchestra.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc|s.

a.m.

8-0 Recitation from the Quran-i-Sharif (Text and translation) by Qari Muhammad Yusuf.

8-15 Indian music (recorded).

9-0 Talk (Hindustani) "Elements of Civics" No. 1. The Rights of a Citizen by Prof. Ganpat Rai.

9-15 AIR Orchestra Shudh Todi.

9-25 Rajni Kant Desai of Baroda Khayal Jonpuri; Khayal Desi. Rajni Kant Desai of Baroda is a rising artist.

9-55 Sayyad Barkat Ali Thumri Bhairvin "Bedarda Sitamgar Jadu dar gayo."

10-5 Nawab Jan Rampuri "Woh kahte hain phir tum ko ana parega; Hamin ko phir ulta manana parega" (Hasrat Mohani).

10-15 P. S. Mukerji Sarod—Jonpuri.

10-20 Sayaad Barkat Ali Punjabi Geet "Phabdiyan nain ajizan de nal aidiyan zoriyan."

p.m.

12-30 AIR orchestra Mian ka Sarang.

12-40 Rajni Kant Desai of Baroda Khayal Sarang; Thumri Sarang.

1-0 Nawab Jan Rampuri Thumri Bindrabani.

1-10 Sayyad Barkat Ali "Mujhe tujh se ishq nahin nahin" (Majid).

1-20 Nawab Jan Rampuri "Zabt karna dil-i-hazin na kahin; Chot lag jaegi kahin na kahin" (Amir Minai).

1-30 "Miscellaneous" (recorded).

5-0 AIR Orchestra Kafi.

5-10 Nawaz Jan Rampuri "Ilaj-i-Kawish-i-gham khak charahju karte; Hazar zakhm the kis kis jagah rafu karte" (Jigar).

5-20 Sayyad Barkat Ali "Lago mora dhian goiyan sanware salune se" Thumri Pilu.

5-30 Ghulam Sabir Sarangi; Dhani.

5-40 Nawab Jan Rampuri "Hain ishare yeh tegh-i-qatil ke; Ao arman nikal dun dil ke" (Amir Minai).

5-50 Sayyad Barkat Ali "Dil ko baihlaun kahan tak ke bahalta hi nahin; Yeh to bimar sambhale se sambhalta hi nahin" (Dagh).

6-0 Muhammad Husain Dadra.

6-10 Irshad Ali Ghazal "Pahle dil le ke miri jan jala di tune; Achchi afat men miri jan phansa di tune."

6-20 1st News and Weather Report (English).

6-30 1st News & Weather Report (Hindustani).

6-40 Sayyad Barkat Ali Thumri Behag "Piari piari akhiyan Radhe ki."

6-50 Nawab Jan Rampuri "Janib-i-zanjir-i-gaisu phir khincha jata hai dil; Dekhiye ab mere sar par kiya bala lata hai dil" (Akbar Allahabadi).

7-0 "For Villagers Only" (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.)

8-0 Talk (Hindustani) "Man vs. Microbe" No. 1 Tuberculosis by A Doctor.

8-15 Rajni Kant Desai of Baroda Khayal Bageshwari; Khayal Desh.

8-45 Nawab Jan Rampuri "Hai tarabzar-i-jawani par bahar ai hui; Har taraf hai arzu hi arzu chhai hui" (Hafeez).

8-55 Sayyad Barkat Ali Punjabi Geet "Sadi jindri da malik we sada nikka jeha aira."

9-2 AIR Orchestra (Bitter Sweet) "Soz-o-Saz."

9-15 2nd News & Weather Report (Hindustani).

9-30 2nd News & Weather Report (English).

9-45 Talk (English) "The Month in Agriculture" No. 2 by Doctor W. Burns, B.Sc., Agricultural Expert.

10-0 Erwin Klein and his Viennese Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc|s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc|s.

p.m.

12-36 SB A Studio Programme by T.E. Bevan and Co. ("Columbia" Recording). London Philharmonic Orchestra; Albert Sandler (Violin Solos) and Eric Coates Symphony Orchestra.

1-0 SB Talk "Our Daily Bread" No. 3 by Dr. Rudolph Treu.

1-20 SB Vocal Selections (recorded). Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft.

1-30 Talk "Contributors to Modern Civilization: Louis Pasteur." By Nripen Chatterjee. A Broadcast for School Students.

2-6 Milad by Qari Nur Hossain & Party.

2-36 Talk "Sources of Trouble: Misunderstanding" by Bishnu Sarma.

p.m.

5-6 Queries and Answers. Mozart as a Child. A Bengali Song. Arranged by Kamal Bose.

6-6 Talk "Autumn Festival in Bengal" by Kuladananda Roy.

6-26 A comparison in Records: Then and Now by Kamalabala.

6-41 Commercial News and Weather Report (in Bengali).

6-46 SB The News and Announcements.

7-1 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (in English).

7-6 SB The News and Announcements.

7-21 SB Indian Theatrical Night. Betar Natookey Dal presents "Sree Durga" by Barada Prosanna Das Gupta under the direction of B. K. Bhadra.

NEW CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Yesterday's "The Bombay Government Gazette," announces the following Civil Appointments:

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. J. Dyer, an Inspector of Police, Bombay City, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. H. Hurst proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. Shaikh Rafiuddin Sharafuddin to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. R. Y. Pradhan.

Mr. R. Y. Pradhan, on relief, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, pending further orders.

The services of Mr. K. J. Nanavatty, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad on relief, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Western India States Agency.

HOME DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL.)

Mr. S. S. Cameron, Principal of the Secondary Training College for Teachers, Bombay, to be a member of the Board of Film Censors, constituted by Government vice Mr. H. Hamill, B.A., resigned.

ARCELESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Venerable Archdeacon W. Ashley-Brown, on return of the Right Reverend R. D. Acland, Bishop of Bombay from leave, to be Chaplain of St. Mary's Poona, in addition to his other duties, vice the Reverend J. F. W. Ruddell.

The Reverend J. F. W. Ruddell, on relief, to be Additional Chaplain, St. Mary's Poona.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Alan M. Green, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 12th November 1936.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. D. D. Variava, O.B.E. M.B.B.S. (Bom.), FBCSE, BMS—Class I, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Aden, for employment as Civil Surgeon, Aden.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Galvin, MB. Ch.B. (Edin.), I.M.S., Officiating Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for six months and nineteen days, with effect from the 11th October 1936.

The following promotion is made subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Maj. S. L. Bhatia, MC, MA, MD, BCh. (Camb.), FRCP (Lond.), MRCS. (Eng.) FRS (Edin.), Dated 8th Oct. 1936 to be Lt.-Col.

BENGAL CABINET FORECAST

Governor's Plans For Ministerships Under Reforms Fixed?

CALCUTTA, October 15.

A local daily is responsible for the news that the Bengal Governor has decided to form his Cabinet, under the new Constitution with 7 Ministers, one of whom will be the Chief Minister or Premier as in Australian States or Canadian Provinces or in the United Kingdom.

The Chief Minister will be given a salary of Rs. 4,000 per month and each of his six colleagues Rs. 3,000 per month until the Legislature determines the salary.

To these seven Ministers seven Parliamentary Secretaries will be attached, each drawing a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month.

The personnel of the Ministry will depend on the results of the election. As regards the Chief Minister the paper understands that Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, a member of the present Executive Council of the Government of Bengal, looms large in the picture.—United Press.

PARIS-SAIGON AIR RACE POSTPONED?

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

Prvate advices received from London show that the Paris-Saigon Air Race has beeen postponed.

Enquirie smade at the local aerodrome which is one of the control points in the race show that no such information has hitherto been received there.—A. P.

RAIN IN SOUTH AND EAST

POONA, Oct. 15.

Thunderstorms have caused fairly widespread rain in Upper Burma and a few falls in Assam, Bengal, Mysore and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tezpur and Kodaikanal one and a half inches each; Mandalay one inch: Binbu three-quarters of an inch.

FORECAST:—Thunderstorms are likely to occur locally in Upper Burma, Assam, south Bengal and the Peninsula.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15th October 1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.020 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.1 degrees 0.2 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees 0.1 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 69 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 128 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 1

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.12 inches.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-10-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The "United Press" learns that Rao Bahadur Chhotu Ram, M.L.C. has decided to stand as a candidate for election of the President of the Punjab Legislative Council which comes up on October 20 next when the Council begins its session.

HUNT GYMKHANA ON SATURDAY

Handicap And Acceptances For Poona Meeting

POONA, October 14.

The following are the acceptances and handicaps for the Hunt Gymkhana race meeting to be held on the Poona Race Course on Saturday, October 17:

First Race 2-0 p.m.

THE POONA CITY PLATE (Div. II): Distance 6 furlongs:—Insomnia 11-7 (scratch); Bushey Park 10-7 (scratch); Nawazaman 11-0 (plus 100); Leo Mac 11-10 (plus 100); **Blue Funnel 11-0 (plus 100)**; Snickersnee 11-10 (plus 100); Compact 11-7 (plus 100); Lorna 10-9 (plus 100); Happy Dawn 10-8 (plus 125); Wendy 12-10 (plus 200).

Second Race 2-30 p.m.

THE STAYERS PLATE: Distance 1 1/4 miles:—Vita 9-4; Goolab 9-2; Kanz al Iraq 9-1; Arab King 9-0; Sattam 8-10; Jawad Pasha 8-9; Yasvant 8-8; El Hakim 8-7; Young Bushboos 8-7; Udaipur 7-1.

Third Race 3 p.m.

THE SASVAD PLATE (Div. II): Distance 6 furlongs:—Dagastan 9-4; Sir Jamal 9-3; High Flier 8-10; Adowa 8-10, El Hakim 8-9; Saad Ghazi 8-9; Kaiser 8-9; Farook 8-7; Grand Prince 8-5; Shalin Prasad 8-3; Kanz al Dowla 8-2; Bani Tamim 7-7; Mosul Crown 7-7 Waterloo 7-7; Taj Mahoot 7-7.

Fourth Race 3-30 p.m.

THE BHOSARI PLATE (Div I): Distance 5 furlongs:—Nefertiti 11-0; Heritance 10-5; Flamcoe 10-3; Essex Book 10-2; Bright Nigger 9-10, Donna Rossa 9-8; Sweet Briar 8-12; Poetry 8-7; Tokio 7-7.

Fifth Race 4-0 p.m.

THE GARRISON STEEPLECHASE: Distance 1 3/4 miles:—Fearless 11-3 (scratch); Mint Sauce 11-0 (plus 50); Leo 10-7 (plus 50); Dresden 11-7 (plus 100); Emden 11-7 (plus 100), Lorna 11-0 (plus 100); Gunboat 13-2 (plus 120); Lyddite 12-0 (plus 200); Rome Express 11-7 (plus 200), Daseur 10-10 (plus 200), Silver Streak 13-12 (plus 250).

Sixth Race 4-30 p.m.

THE HUNT CUP R.C. and Distance:—Highness 10-12 (scratch); Sealwood 10-0 (+25); Bray Beau 13-7 (+50); Phare 10-9 (+50); Fine Knight 11-0 (+50); Quincy 11-0 (+60); Insomnia 11-7 (+60); Fennimore 9-10 (+60); Blue Funnel 11-0 (+250), Anchor 11-0 (+250); Happy Dawn 10-8 (+300).

Seventh Race 5-0 p.m.

THE BHOSARI PLATE (Div. II): Distance 5 furlongs:—Picaro 11-0, Crusty 10-6, Knight Orb 10-3, Bay Donald 10-0, Luna 10-3, Picture 9-10, Arthur 9-9, Savoy 8-0.

Eigth Race 5-30 p.m.

THE POONA CITY PLATE (Div. I): Distance 6 furlongs:—Busentaur 10-0, Betty Boop 10-12, (+30), Burnley 11-7 (+30); Bray Beau 13-7 (+30), Bendigo 10-7 (+30), Quincy 11-0 (+40), Rossauter 10-10 (+40), Thornham 11-6 (+40), Tinder Gee 12-0 (+50), Royal Bazar 11-0 (+50), The Original 12-7 (+70), Krkee 11-0 (+110), Marina 9-11 (+110).

Ninth Race 6-0 p.m.

THE SASVAD PLATE (Div. I): Distance 6 furlongs:—Maarib 9-4, Moon Spark 9-1, Seboor 9-0, Kassab 8-13, Wansa 8-11, Walhan Leila 8-10, Sattam 8-10, Bay Prince 8-10 , Rahimtulla 8-10, Khailan Dabih 8-7, Baloch 8-6, Neptune 8-6, London Star 8-6, Mansoor Khan 8-6, Mahmood Pasha 7-6.

NEW BOMBAY ADVOCATES

Bar Council Announces Results Of Exam. Held In August

The following candidates have passed the examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, held on 17th 18th, 19th, and 20th August 1936:

PORT I.

Second Class: Nos. 4, 15, 16, 24, 25, 36, 37, 48, 60, 65, 68, 80, 82, 83, 84, 96, 102, 111, 113, 117, 120, 125, 128, 134, 153.—25.

PART II.

Second Class: Nos. 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 45, 48, 55, 57, 74, 75, 76, 84, 91, 93, 97, 112, 113, 118, 120, 125, 126, 130, 131, 134, 137, 138, 143, 154, 159, 167, 175, 177, 179, 183, 189, 192, 194, 196, 198, 207, 212, 213, 216, 217, 218, 223.—54.

Whole Examination.

(Passed whole examination having passed in one of the parts previously).

Nos. in part I: 24, 83, 96, 125.

Nos. in part II. 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 33, 36, 37, 45, 48, 55, 57, 74, 75, 76, 84, 91, 97, 113, 118, 123, 125, 126, 130, 131, 134, 137, 143, 154, 159, 167, 175, 183, 189, 192, 194, 196, 198, 207, 212, 216, 217, 218.—49

Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., who arrived in Bombay yesterday by s. s. "Conte Verde," on his way to China was welcomed by the Directors and Officials of the E. D. Sassoon and Co. and a batch of about 50 Mill-hands from the Manchester Mills at the Mole.

He was presented with a short address and was profusely garlanded by the operatives.

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IT'S MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE!
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— a story as timely as those sensational headlines you've been reading!
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JUNE TRAVIS · CRAIG REYNOLDS

BARTON MacLANE · RICHARD PURCELL

Addison Richards · George E. Stone · Eddie Acuff

Joseph King · Joseph Crehan · Directed by Nick Grinde

The Grand Successor to the drama of "I AM A FUGITIVE FROM A CHAIN GANG"

An Announcement

The Management regret to announce to their Patrons that owing to Unavoidable circumstances the release of Rajputana Films Ltd's

"Romantic India"

Which was to commence to-day has been postponed for sometime

Look for the date

in our forthcoming announcements

SUPER TALKIES

Charni Road Junction.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 1, 1992
Muslim: Rajjabui-Hurajjab 29. 1355
Parsi: Ardibehest 11, 1306
Hightide: 0-21; 12-09
Lowtide: 6-09; 18-11
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.
Sunset: 6h. 15m.

S. S. 'Viceroy of India' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria S.S. "Conterosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. to-day (Friday)

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

BAI VELABAI wife of Seth Chaturbhuj Govardandas of Moolji Jetha and Co., died on Thursday at 11-15 a.m. Uthamna ceremony on Sunday at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at Warden Road.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

Mr. Vasant Narayan Naik, will deliver a lecture in the Samaj Hall on "The standpoint of New Morality" to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (The opening day of the Saraswati Utsav).

VILE PARLE NAVARATRA MAHOTSAVA

Sjts. K. M. Munshi, K. F. Nariman and S. K. Patil will speak at Vile Parle Nava Ratra Mahotsava at Gandhi Chauk to-day (Friday), at 9-30 p.m.

A. I. CHILDREN'S GATHERING

Mr. Gijubhai Badheka of Shri Dakshinamurti Bal Mandir, Bhavnagar, will preside at the forthcoming All India Children's Gathering to be held at Hyderabad (Sind) from 8th to 10th November.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN S. L. SOCIETY

The Bombay Suburban South Indian Society, Khar, will celebrate Navarathri like last year with a series of musical performances, lectures etc. There will be programme daily between 8-30 p.m. and 11 p.m. commencing from to-day (Friday).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Things to Come." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"San Francisco" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Secret Interlude" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Suicide Club." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Raj Dulari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pride of India." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Green Pastures". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Baby take a Bow" Time as usual.
PATHE—"The Princess Comes Across" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Babes in Toyland" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Remember To-night." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Diljani". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Lahari Lala." Daily at usual time.

NAVADURGHA NAVARATRI

Under the auspices of "Shree Navdurgha Nitiprakash Mitra Mandal" the above Navaratri will be performed from to-day (Friday) to (Sunday), the 25th October, at Shah Hargovind Anandji Desai Wadi, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'G' Ward will meet at the Western Approach to the Tilak Bridge, to-morrow (Saturday), at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

NAVARATRI AT KHAR

Under the Khar Santa Cruz Navaratra festival celebrations Mrs. Hansa Mehta will address a meeting at the Laxminagar Society Hall, Khar, at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Friday), at 9-30 p.m. the same day Garba by Shri Vidyatiben.

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BAI VELABAI DEAD

Partner Of Moolji Jetha And Company

Death took place of Bai Velabai, wife of Seth Chaturbhuj Govardhandas, at their residence Warden Road on Thursday morning. Bai Velabai had been ailing for a long time. At the time of her death she was only about 38 years old. She was partner of Messrs. Moolji Jetha and Company who control several mills, presses and have extensive business connections all over the country. The Govardhandas family is noted for wide charities. The King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel and the Bhatia Hospital,—to mention only two,— are the result of their munificence. The funeral was largely attended by prominent businessmen. Several business Houses were closed as a mark of respect to the deceased.

NEW ERA SCHOOL

The following is issued from the New Era School:—

The New Era School will remain closed on Friday and Saturday.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CHESS ASSOCIATION

The prize distribution of the Chess Tournament for College students will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Petit will preside and Mrs. Petit to distribute the prize.

KISAN PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Kisan Propaganda Committee will be held in its office at 21, Dalal Street today (Friday) at 6 p.m. to consider the draft constitution and to consider steps to be taken in connection with the All India Kisan Congress to be held in December next.

NO MEAT IN CITY MARKET TO-DAY

The Superintendent of Markets notifies for public information that the butchers at Bandra Slaughter Houses having decided to slaughter no cattle or sheep or goats in the evening of Thursday the 15th instant no mutton or beef will be available in the markets in the City on Friday the 16th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Dollar Steamship Lines S. S. President Garfield N.Y. 41 will arrive here on the 16th instant at 9-00 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 11 Alexandra Dock at 8-00 a.m. on Saturday the 17th instant. She will again sail on Monday the 19th instant at 9-30 a.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston.

Passengers must be present for Medical Inspection at 9-00 a.m. sharp.

SANITATION ROUNDS AT SANTA CRUZ

The Secretaries of the Santa Cruz Tenants Association writes:—

"With a view to personally see the sanitary condition of the streets and residential quarters at Santa Cruz, the Committee of the Tenants Association has decided to arrange sanitation rounds in various localities with one of the local Doctors. Such rounds will begin from Sunday next. The residents of various localities are requested to co-operate with the Committee in this matter and supply particulars of insanitary conditions, if prevailing in their respective localities, to the Sanitation Round Committee while visiting their area."

SIR VICTOR SASSOON WELCOMED

Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., arrived in Bombay on Wednesday by S. S. "Conte Varde" on his way to China. The welcome extended to him was rather unusual as in addition to the directors and officials of the E. D. Sassoon and Co. a batch of about 50 workers from the Manchester Mills were present at the Mole to welcome him.

On his arrival he was presented with a short address. Sir Victor appreciated the warm welcome given to him. He told the workers that this was the first time when the workers had welcomed him on the Mole immediately after landing. He further said that he was happy if his workers were happy.

PLAGUE ABSENT FROM CITY

Health of Bombay during the 41st week of 1936 ending 10th October:—

The total mortality 542 was 36 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 24.3 on the Census population of 1931, as against 536 the mortality and death rate 24.0 for the 41st week of 1935. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 520 and death rate 23.3.

Out of the total deaths, 171 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox caused 6 attacks and 4 deaths. Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death (in imported case from Kasegaum, Dist. Satara). Plague was absent. There were 7 deaths from Typhoid, Cerebro-Spinal Fever caused 4 attacks including one imported from Amroli but there was no death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 822 which compares favourably with that for the 41st week of 1935, viz. 724 and 695 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in five years (1931-1935).

The Navratri gathering of the Seth Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School which was to be held to-morrow (Saturday), at the Sir C. J. Hall has been postponed.

J. B. VACHHA HIGH SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the above association Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Mistry will deliver a public lecture in Gujerati on "The need for including Domestic Science in the curriculum in girls' schools" to-day (Friday), at 5 p.m. in the school play-shed, Parsee Colony, Dadar.

The Governor of Bombay attended a recital of Herr Schmuck's Centenary Celebration at St. Mary's Church Poona on Wednesday.

EVOLUTION OF STARS

Dr. Chandrasekhar's Interesting Lecture

"One of the brilliant scientists of the world, who has achieved at so young an age, the unique distinction of being awarded the Associate Research Professorship of Astronomy at Chicago, Dr. S. Chandrasekhar is proceeding to America, presumably to reveal to Miss Mayo the real side of India's eminence," said Mr. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, introducing Dr. Chandrasekhar to a large and distinguished audience that had gathered at the Royal Institute of Science on Thursday evening, to hear the latter's lecture on the "Evolution of Stars."

In his introductory remarks the president further said that after a brilliant career at the Madras University the lecturer joined the Cambridge University for research work. He was not only awarded the Doctorate degree of the University, but also conferred the signal honour of being elected to a Fellowship of the Trinity College.

HOW STARS EVOLVE.

Amid cheers, Dr. Chandrasekhar rose and in an eloquent speech discoursed upon Stellar Structure. "Stars are said to evolve" he said, "when after a certain amount of time they are different from what they were before. To the casual observer, these heavenly bodies which illumine the sky by night are nothing but innumerable specks of light some more and some less bright.

Evolution of a star takes place in respect of three essential quantities namely mass, radiance and luminosity. Since mass has to remain constant one or two of the others must change. When none of these changes the star is said to be in steady condition. But when, as it has been found to be true, these quantities change a chemical composition is ascertained which unearths another essential quantity known as the abundance of hydrogen.

"Experiments have proved that the change that takes place is necessarily in the abundance of hydrogen and the change is one of diminution. There cannot be an increase since hydrogen is transmuted into other elements, accumulates atoms and is finally burnt. Consequently the star looses its power of radiance and becomes cold matter."

TAX ON UNASSESSED INCOME OF PAST YEAR

Important High Court Judgment

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court decided an important point arising from a reference made by the Commissioner of Income Tax under Sec. 66 (2), of the Indian Income Tax Act in the matter of Mrs. Pirojbai N. Contractor.

During the assessment year ending March 31, 1924, No notice was served on the assessee under section 22 (2) of the Act. But on June 24, 1935, a notice was served on her under Sec. 34 stating that her income for 1934-35 had escaped assessment.

The assessee having taken objection to the demand notice, the Commissioner referred the case to the High Court.

The question for decision was: "Inasmuch as the income of the assessee for the year ended 31st March, 1934, was not at all assessed in 1934-35, was the Income Tax Officer justified in taking action in the following year under section 34 of the Act to assess the income which had escaped assessment.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of their judgment Their Lordships observed that the question raised in the reference was of considerable importance, and there appeared to be no direct authority on the point.

From sections 3 and 22 (2) of the Act it was clear that in the case of an individual, his liability to assessment started with a notice from the Income Tax Officer requiring him to make a return of his income and that if he received no notice, he was not liable to make a return.

Sec. 34 provided that if for any reason the income chargeable to income tax had escaped assessment in any year, the Income Tax Officer might at any time within one year of the expiry of that year serve the person liable to pay income tax, a notice containing all or any of the requirements included in a notice under section 22 (2) and might proceed to assess or re-assess such income and all the provisions of the Act would apply to it as if the notice were a notice issued under section 22 (2).

In Their Lordships' view where the assessment started as in this case with a notice under Sec. 34 all the relevant provisions of the Act applied as effectively as where the assessment started with a notice under section 22 (2).

Their Lordships, therefore, held that the view taken by the Income Tax Officer was correct.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Going further down beyond Santa Cruz, you notice that every cottage or bungalow has vast vacant lands which are all being wasted, when it could easily be used for a purpose that inspires the purest and most refined pleasures—Gardening, which is one of the most ancient occupation of human race and there never was a time when it could be pursued with more interest and profit than at the present moment. This is also an occupation open to every one. Even the poorest can undertake this enterprise on a small scale.

I told you some time back, Bombay is going to hold a flower show open to the suburbs, this I think should induce these suburbanites to start gardening right now, and it would really be a pleasure to see the whole of the Suburbs converted into one garden of flowers ..... How about it?

FUNERAL OF SIR LALUBHA SAMALDAS.

The Suburbs now mourn the loss of a lovable and loyal man—Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who died on Wednesday night at his residence at Andheri.

His funeral which took place yesterday at about 8 a.m. was very largely attended. Many prominent citizens of Bombay went to Andheri to pay their last tributes.

In a funeral oration, Mr. K. Natrajan paid a tribute to the late Sir Lalubhai, saying that he never knew a more lovable, loyal, devoted and affectionate man, adding that the world knew him as a great business man, but he knew him as a friend and a philosopher.

His funeral procession was a large one and was attended by many prominent people.

SOUTH INDIANS IN THE SUBURBS.

Preparations are in full swing for the Navarathri festival—a festival that is celebrated with all pomp by the South Indian Suburban Society.

Last year this festival was celebrated on a very lavishing scale and I understand lasted for ten complete days, while this year I am told that the society is arranging a number of musical programmes, among which includes Mrs. Lalitha Venkataraman, well known in the radio world of Bombay and others, yes quite and interesting programme.

BOMBAY RIOTS

(Continued from page 1)

men from Madanpura, visited the Khilafat House and declared their intention of offering Satyagraha, the next morning, demanding that Mr. Ali Bahadur should lead them.

The boys were however successfully persuaded to go home.

On Thursday morning, five out of the eight boys proceeded direct to the site of construction of the Sabha-Mandap, at Byculla and one of them lay on the ground. All of them were arrested.

NO COMMUNALISM AMONG WORKERS

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

Shrimati Maniben Mulji General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, Mr. Z. R. Chaudhari, General Secretary of the G. I. P. Rly. Workers' Union, Dr. M. R. Shetty, President of the Dock Workers' Union and other Labour leaders have issued the following appeal to the workers through the "United Press":—

"Fellow Workers,

We regret to note that the disreputable efforts of the communalists have at last succeeded in fomenting a communal riot in Bombay. Over the minor issue of the building of a Sabha Mandap at Byculla a communal riot has started and by now more than a dozen poor Hindus and Muslims have fallen a prey to it.

In every communal riot it has been our experience that it is the poor Hindus and the poor Muslims who are beaten, assaulted and murdered. The rich self-centred communal leaders who foment these riots are never required to suffer anything. They remain safe in their homes while the poor people incited by them cut each other's throat on the streets.

The workers and the poor people have never profited by communal riots divisions amongst them and then utilise them for exploiting the workers. The same game will be played now if the workers allow themselves to be duped by the communal leaders.

Comrades, we appeal to you not to fall a prey to the machinations of communal leaders. We, whether Hindus, Muslims, Christians or Jews all belong to one class, the class of the workers. Our interests are the same, irrespective of the different religions that we may profess. We cannot allow our ranks to be divided, our energies to be dissipated, our forces to be weakened by futile and harmful quarrels over insignificant communal issues.

Comrades, we appeal to you not to participate in this artificially created communal riot. Stick to your work. Do not believe in alarmist rumours. Conserve your energy, your courage your bravery, for your vital struggle, the struggle against your exploiters."—United Press.

CONGRESS KHADI EXHIBITION

N. W. Railway Grants Concession Rates

The Jt. Secretary, Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition Faizpur in a Press Communique states:

The following communication has been received from the Agent, North Western Railway, regarding the grant of Railway freight concession for the Indian National Congress Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition to be held at Faizpur.

"Exhibits (including excepted articles, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 100 in any one package) booked to Savda Railway Station for the Indian National Congress Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition to be held at Faizpur (Bombay Presidency) from 25th December 1936 to 31st December 1936, will be entitled to the concession of free return carriage by goods train over the N. W. R. (which does not include carriage between a N. W. R. station and an out-agency) in accordance with the terms and conditions detailed in para 61, page 34 of N. W. R. Goods Tariff, Part I (No. 52).

2. "The concession will also apply to pictures booked by passenger train in accordance with the terms and conditions detailed in Serial No. 17, Rule 108, page 100 of the N. W. R. Coaching Tariff, Part I (No. 97).

3. "The concession will apply from 25th November 1936 to 22nd January 1937."

TRIBUTES TO SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS

(Continued from Page 7)

when others frowned, and it will be long before we see his like again.

Mr. 'Nivapanjali'

(BY MRS. HANSA MEHTA.)

Though it was known that Sir Lallubhai was ailing for sometime, it was with a shock that his friends learned about his death that occurred on the night of the 14th.

With the passing away of Sir Lallubhai or "Lallukaka" as he was most affectionately called by all those who came in contact with him, Gujarat has lost a most distinguished son; the Hindu community one who was a living embodiment of the true refinement of Hindu culture; an India a person of great enterprise who fathered many a scheme for the industrial development of the country. He was a true co-operator and co-operated in many spheres of life; and the gap that he leaves, will be hard to fill in.

It was fourteen years ago that I really met Lallukaka for the first time. It was in Simla where he had gone to attend the session of the Council of State. We were neighbours and many a time he invited us to go and see him. We used to discuss a variety of subjects ranging from literature to politics. Browning seemed to be his favourite poet and he loved to read to us passages from the great author. His favourite piece then was the "Lost Leader" perhaps a true description of some of the leaders in those days! He was a remarkable man with great deal of interest in life, a man of all-round culture. With his most distinguished and refined figure he was a true specimen of the old Brahministic aristocrat and took patriarchal interest in the doings of young men and women with whom he came in contact. For young women, however, he had real affection. Having lost a brilliant daughter who died in her youth, his great love for her found expression in his affection for the young women he met. To them his death is a personal loss. His genial smile and happy teasing manners will not be easily forgotten.

Messages Of Condolence From Mahatma Gandhi And Sardar Vallabhbhai

Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta has received numerous telegrams and message of sympathy on the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. Among the messages are those from Mahatma Gandhi, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Sir P. Pallani and Dr. R. P. Pranjpye.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was closed on Thursday in honour of the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, one of its founders and a Director.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1936

THE TRAGEDY HAPPENS

What was feared and what the vast bulk of the citizens of Bombay desperately hoped would not happen, has happened. The City is in the grip of the greatest and most fell of curses. Communal leaders sowed, with a determined assiduity, a wind. It is the innocent, unfortunate common citizens who are condemned to reap not an ordinary whirlwind but hooligan terrorism, murder, stabbing and stone throwing. The responsibility for all this must be laid at the door of the so-called "leaders" who to gratify their communal prejudices, not to put it lower, have been exploiting, and sporting with, passions and sentiments of their people by deliberately making a mountain of a molehill. These passions have now got loose and because of it, hooliganism has got the opportunity to stalk the city. Their Frankenstein's monster is now playing havoc sparing none, not even the police. A hundred and fifty innocent persons have been wounded and a few helpless ones stabbed and otherwise murdered. Even policemen have not escaped, a few of them being seriously wounded. All this reign of terror could have been easily avoided if the so-called "leaders" had acted with a sense of their communal civic and moral responsibilities. Given the will, an amicable and friendly settlement was—and still is—possible. This is clear from the reception accorded by certain prominent leaders to the Government communique. We are interested to note that Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan has rushed with ill-concealed eagerness to welcome the communique. But it is this gentleman, who along with one or two others, had resolutely stood out against a solution the principle of which was almost identical with the Government communique. We wish we could say that Mr. Khan deserved congratulations on his belated conversion.

Grave Omissions

The Hindus, too, are not above reproach. They could have sensibly contributed to the achievement of peace, if—during the earlier stages of the negotiations and the controversy—instead of yielding to a desire to enjoy complacent gratification derived from a sense of their legal and contractual rights they had given encouragement and hope to at least the reasonable section of Muslims. That was not to be. The pound of flesh mentality prevailed over considerations of peace and patriotism. Nor can Government escape blame entirely. The attempt, admirable in its nature and motive, to bring about a friendly settlement was made deplorably late. And worse still, the communique was issued not at, but almost after the eleventh hour. If the Governor-in-Council had explained the Government position a day or two earlier or if the construction had been postponed for a few days, the reaction to the communique on the "leaders" leads us to the conclusion that peace would have been preserved. And now that the disturbance has started, all that could and should be done has not been done. We gladly recognise and appreciate the fact that Government have already displayed greater earnestness and promptitude in dealing with the disorders than they did in 1929 and 1932 during the earlier stages of those outbreaks. But experience should have taught them that more drastic measures were immediately called for to quell the disturbances before they assumed very grave proportions as they are now doing. Not to have promulgated a curfew order, not to have banned the assembly of, say, more than five persons, and not to have called the military for demonstration purposes are, the authorities ought to know from their past experience, very grave omissions indeed. To bring the situation under control and to check murder and assault these omissions should be made good without delay.

Appeal To The Poor

But we particularly address an appeal to the general mass of the Hindu and Muslim communities, especially the poor sections of them. It is they who are more closely affected by these happenings, it is they who are made the scape-goats of passions and prejudices and it is they who suffer the consequences, immediate and remote, of communal rioting. We would appeal to them to recall the last two riots in Bombay and realise that they gain absolutely nothing from playing into the hands of those who would exploit and incite them for purposes and interests which are, neither originally nor ultimately, their own. We appeal to them not to allow themselves to be made the instruments of others, nor to suffer and sacrifice as dupes. The peace of the city and their own lives and property are in their own hands. If they realise this, peace can be re-established to-morrow and hooliganism will scuttle away to the cowardly gutter from which it has emerged. More. It will compel the communal leaders to come to an amicable settlement of the present dispute which is the ostensible cause of all the havoc that is being wrought.

A Great Gentleman

The tributes to the memory of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas which we have published refer to the void which his death has caused in the public life of India and which it would be difficult to fill for a long time to come. Sir Lalubhai was one of these rare public workers, whose services are taken for granted in their life-time and are increasingly realized to be invaluable after their death. Sir Lalubhai's services to the country were as great as they were manifold. Few persons have lived a life richer in personal experience, in service to their fellow-beings and in inspiration to, and love and esteem of, those with whom they came in contact than did Sir Lalubhai who did not participate in any sphere of public activity without achieving remarkable success in it. His genius was as versatile as his passion to serve his country was overpowering. Whether in the sphere of banking, industry, insurance, shipping or in the co-operative movement, his pioneering enterprises were ever inspired by vision, conducted with ability and crowned with success. The number and vastness of these enterprises bespeak the greatness of the man and are a measure of his contribution to the economic and industrial development of the country. Though he was in the front rank of our great industrialists and businessmen, the ruling passion of his life was his solicitude for the Indian agriculturist; for he believed that the latter was the back-bone of the body-economic of the country. He devoted all that was best in him to constructive effort in improving the lot of the agriculturists and his name will be remembered by generations yet unborn of co-operators, with loving gratitude, so long as the Co-operative Movement, of which he was the most authoritative exponent and which will be his best memorial, lasts in India.

But a great industrialist and Co-operator as he was, to those who had the privilege of coming in intimate contact with him he was much greater as a man of culture. Stately in appearance, noble in character, with a heart of gold and a mind widened by true culture, he represented all that was best in Indian Society. A father with rare devotion to his children, a true friend to all associated with him, he radiated the joy of life wherever he went.

His friends were numberless and he had no enemy. No man thus could have a richer and better end to his life. We offer our heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family on their great sorrow which is shared by the country.

SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS

Some Tributes

Of all his Bombay friends perhaps I knew Sir Lalubhai the longest, because I knew him both at Bhavnagar and Bombay. He was a pupil of my eldest brother at the Bhavnagar High School, and I, too, studied under my brother. He spoke of him always reverently and called him Motilal Master and praised his methods of teaching and enforcement of strict discipline. During the course of these fifty years, many of them of close contact and intimacy, I watched with lovingness the development of those powers which I had noticed in Bhavnagar "in embryo", powers which made him attain the high rank that he did as a business man, as a lover of literature, of philosophy and of social work. Bhavnagar had a peculiar atmosphere in those days, but he rose above it. In a way it did him good to leave Bhavnagar, and settle in Bombay. He found there full scope for the exercise of those powers. Businessmen will of course speak highly of his business acumen, but I have seen him in his moments of relaxation and I found him at his best then. He loved Gujarati Literature and was a close student of it, and could discuss for hours the tendencies thereof. Bhagvad Gita he had almost by heart. He was never tired of reading works of philosophy—I have seen him reading them sometimes past midnight and that also while on travel—and it was not idle reading, because he was a thinker. Business had not spoiled him. Belonging to an unalloyed orthodox family and a conservative caste, he was singularly cosmopolitan in out look and practice. Syed A. Brelvi of "The Chronicle" and Khan Bahadur Fardunji Dastur, ex-Registrar of the Bombay University or Dr. Ghaswala of Andheri were equally at home, at his bungalow at Andheri, as any other orthodox Nagar from Kathiawad or Gujarat. Always smiling and cheerful, he was ready to oblige any one and every one, if his good offices could do so. He loved children, and was always thoughtful of their comfort. A sincere friend and guide, and, therefore, always surrounded by people, he never spoke a harsh word even when most annoyed. Chit-chatting he loved as a relief from serious work, and he was most delightful then, as he had a fund of stories to relate. I wish I could write more, I wish I could write all I know about him. But there is no space. May his soul rest in Peace!

KRISHNALAL M. JHAVERI.

Friend Of Many, Enemy Of None

(MANU SUBEDAR).

"I know people, who are richer in wealth. I know others, who have great culture. I know some, who have charm of manners. But I have not known any man who could combine in himself such a respected position in the business community, such an abiding interest in literature and philosophy, and such an obliging personality with unruffled temper as the late Sir Lallubhai Samaldas. His versatility and his numerous interests and the manner in which he kept up with everything right through till the last day of his death, were unique and would put to shame many a younger man. His services to people in the Bombay Presidency, which he had made his home for the last thirty years, were great in volume and were widespread. It would be difficult to fill his place as he was a type unique by himself. I have known some, who imitate him, but none who has succeeded. He was a good friend to many and enemy to no one, which would be difficult to say of many other prominent living men. This is the highest tribute that I can pay him."

MANU SUBEDAR.

Friend Of The Underdog

(DR. JIVRAJ N. MEHTA.)

"Lallu Kaka" was in institution in himself. The charm and bonhommie, which are the characteristics of the Nagars of Kathiawar were developed to a very high extent in him. These made him very lovable to men and women, as well as to the young and the old alike.

His natural feelings for the underdog made him take a great interest at first in the welfare of the peasants, and later on in the cooperative movement, which owes him much for its present development in Western India. It is also responsible for his very progressive views regarding the political, economic and industrial development of India for which he keenly felt. This also led, in course of time, to a great stride in his views

(Continued on Page 7)

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

National Minorities In U. S. S. R.

Remarkable Success Of Socialist Solution

By A. AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, Sept. 8.

The problem of national minorities confronts almost all the big countries of the world, but with the exception of the Soviet Union, no Government has solved this problem with more or less success.

The Soviet Union, uniting a conglomeration of nations as its citizens, has found the true and genuine solution of this vital problem and has set an example for other countries. But blinded by the cataracts of capitalism the Imperialist Governments of Europe and Asia try not to see the great achievements made by the Soviet Union, particularly in its masterful solution once and for all of the centuries-old feuds between nation and nation. In order to adopt the Soviet Union's solution of the national minorities problem the capitalists must recognise the superiority of the socialist system over capitalism; which is as impossible as that of the Pope's joining an atheistic society.

Under Tsarist Regime

Under Tsarist rule the Russian imperialists brought under their yoke a great number of oriental and occidental nationalities and they were making further preparations to devour Turkey, Iran and even to subjugate nations inhabiting the other side of the Himalayas—the huge and fertile land of Hindustan. Imperial Russia's appetite for devouring nations was very great, but incomparably greater and more inhuman were the sufferings of the subjugated.

The Armenians and the Turks of Caucasus were constantly at logger-heads; the Jews were massacred and bloody 'pogroms' were frequently organised against them; the Georgians were blood-thirsty enemies of the Tartars while the Shias and Sunnis of Central Asia were the worst enemies of each other; the White Russians quarreled with the Ukrainians—thus a feud went on in all the corners of the Russian Empire. From the documents of the Home Ministry of the tsarist government and from the Royal Archive one can now fully acquaint oneself as to the cause of these bloody communal skirmishes and massacres. One can see himself how orders were issued and plans submitted to the police by the Imperial Court and the Home Ministry of the tsar to inflame the communal fire between this or that community. No communal bloodshed, no fight, no massacre happened accidentally—everything took place as the result of a well worked-out plan.

Lenin Tackles Problem

The Soviet authorities and the Communist leaders attached to the national minorities problem their most serious attention. Many conferences were held even before the revolution in order to find a solution to this vital problem. Under the direct guidance of Lenin the Communists did find the most radical solution, a solution which when applied in practice and put into life proved to be the only successful solution answering to the demands and interests of the national minorities not only populating the territory of the USSR but also of all countries of the world where there exists the problem of national minorities.

The Soviet Solution

Soviet Russia's population to-day is 170,000,000 of which number about one half are peoples of non-Russian blood and which can be termed as national minorities. The new regime therefore could not ignore the interests and demands of one half of its population even for a moment. In 1920 at the initiative of Lenin a separate Commissariat was organised which was called the "Commissariat of Nationalities" and was headed by Joseph Stalin, now the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and author of the new Soviet Constitution. With the help of Lenin and through the direct channels of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party Stalin began to put this new policy of the Government into life. This policy towards the national minorities can be defined thus: To aid and support the national minorities of Russia to such extent that they progress rapidly and that they become equal in all respects to the former ruling nation (the Russians); to develop self-government in the interests of these people and to help them create their own Governments corresponding to their own national requirements and demands; to help them to organise courts and other judicial institutions in their own languages; to compile and to organise State offices, enterprises and cultural institutions by the natives and from among the natives themselves knowing the habits, customs, language and psychology of their own people; to help them to develop their own Press and printing shops, schools, colleges, universities, clubs, cultural and educational institutions.

Astounding Success

During the course of a number of years the Soviet authorities, with their best efforts and with the expenditure of billions of rubles, have faithfully endeavoured to put the above-mentioned principles into life and have made astounding progress along these lines. No matter how backward or illiterate a man may be he can distinguish between good and bad. The national minorities of Russia, which stood at the lowest level of culture, civilization and literacy, immediately understood the efforts of the new regime. They immediately discovered that the Soviets were not Russifying them as the tsarist regime used to do. They did not find that they were obliged to learn the Russian language and adopt Russian culture as an alternative to remaining forever in the abyss of darkness and illiteracy. They found the gates to all Government institutions open to them—the road to progress was open for them

Equal Citizen Rights

The Soviet Constitution makes no difference between its citizens, nor does it give preference to one nationality over another. There are no privileged people in the USSR, neither are there any privileged nationalities. Every Soviet citizen, regardless of his nationality, creed, race or colour, has equal rights with his fellow citizens. He can occupy the highest possible post if he is qualified for it. There are also no restrictions in joining the military or diplomatic service. Restrictions have been made and still apply to those people belonging to the former aristocracy, bureaucracy, holders of high titles, police officers, priests, landlords, owners of factories, etc. They have been considered as enemies of the people and are known as members of the former exploiting classes. The new Constitution, however, has

(Continued on page 10)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

PREPARING FOR WHAT?

What is Herr Hitler up to? Foreign circles both in Berlin and Paris are regarding with apprehension the sudden outbreak of activity on, as it were, the French front. The Nazis worked up feelings against French communists and France through an "obviously inspired series of press attacks." These feelings have died down as suddenly as they were started. But there is simultaneously the report that Herr Hitler held an important conference with his keymen. All this is, of course, rightly regarded as the habitual and usual prelude to some major action. This major action is apprehended to relate possibly to the garrison strength and fortification of the Rhinsland. We will not be surprised if Herr Hitler's move is to convert the Rhineland into an extensive fortress. He thinks the moment is favourable, what with French pre-occupations with Spain and France's own potential insurgents and what with the encouragement he has been deriving so far from Britain's passive diplomacy.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

But we wonder if this passive diplomacy was resolutely maintained for the sake, as alleged, of European peace or Britain's own Imperialist peace of mind. Hitler is no fool nor is his representative in London, the "popular" von Ribbentorp a fool. They appear to have understood, and appreciated too, the possible meaning and motive of British passivity. That appears to us to be the one interpretation of the fact that one of the items that mark Herr Hitler's latest activities is a sudden drastic modification of his colonial policy, even though the demand for a just distribution of raw materials continues. Why this change? Is it due to any confident hope that Britain will, in return, allow Herr Hitler a free hand in Western and Eastern Europe and in Danzig?

WHY?

Doctor Satyapal, the Punjab Congress leader, is not allowed to tour the North-West Frontier Province, for, he has been informed almost on the eve of his departure that the local Government have prohibited his entry into that Province. Even Sir Henry Craik and Sir Aubrey Metcalfe who have cultivated the admirable habit of complacently defaming the "Red Shirts" and their leaders will hesitate to suggest that the intention of Dr. Satyapal was to encourage and incite the people of the Frontier Province to terrorism, violence and those "subversive" activities which according to our imaginative bureaucracy are rampant there and distinguish the Province from other provinces of India. Why then is the Province being closed to all Congress leaders, Muslim and Hindu? The answer is obvious. Government must do everything to procure, if possible the defeat of the Congress. But, as the Congress President asked the other day, why must they insist on taking ineffective refuge behind palpably clumsy excuses and tactics?

HARDLY TACTFUL.

The valedictory speech delivered by Mr. Hofmeyr before the Rotary Club of Bombay was excellent in many ways, and can be even said to have added to the esteem which the leader of the South African Delegation has earned during the last few weeks of the goodwill tour. We regret, however, that Mr. Hofmeyr should have found it necessary to make a passing plea for Dominion Status as the political goal of this country. Possibly Mr. Hofmeyr is ignorant of the history of the Nationalist movement in this country and of the events that led to the Declaration of Independence at the Lahore Congress. But he cannot be ignorant of the feelings entertained by a number of his own countrymen for complete secession from the British Empire. As such it was hardly tactful of the leader of the goodwill delegation indirectly to plead for an ideal which has been disowned by all the advanced political sections in the country.

FAIZPUR ASSESSMENT

The appeal made to the Divisional Commissioner by the General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress regarding the assessment of the land taken over by the latter for the Congress session makes a cogent plea for the revision of the Collector's orders. The Collector has stipulated for the advance payment of non-agricultural assessment which will amount to about Rs. 4,000. This assessment is not only unnecessarily harsh but appears to be against the relevant section in the Land Revenue Code. It ought to be remembered again that the lands will be commissioned barely for four months, and that they will not be utilised for monetary profits. In the circumstances, we hope the Commissioner will grant the justice of the appeal and revise the Collector's orders accordingly.

PATRIKA POOJAH NUMBER

It is the usual custom with our Bengal contemporaries to issue special numbers on the occasion of the Poojah celebrations. This year's Poojah number of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" is in keeping with its past traditions. The sixty-four pages of the issue contain excellent reading material which will cater to a variety of tastes. Though most of the articles are naturally by Bengali authors, we find names like Prof. Ranga, Mr. Satyamurti and Sir Hari Singh Gour in the list of contributors. They write respectively on the Peasants' Debts Problem, Parliamentary Debates and the European Kaleidoscope. We compliment the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" on the uniform high level of its "Poojah" number.

An Urgent Appeal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Temple-Mosque dispute is assuming grave proportions In the interest of all concerned I appeal to the Hindus and the Muslims to have the matter settled by the arbitration of Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and M. A. Jinnah.

In the meantime for the sake of peace I request the authority in charge of the construction of the Mandap to stop the work till the matter is thrashed out as above.—Yours, etc.,

TAHER TYABALLY BARODAWALLA.

Bar Library,
High Court,
October 15.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Yesterday's Communal Riot Casualties.

14 ..... Indians killed.
150 ..... Indians injured.

* * * *

Apropos of the Ministerial prospects in Bengal a report "understands that Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, a member of the present Executive Council of the Government of Bengal, looms large in the picture."

"The picture" referred to is, of course, an original Anderson masterpiece.

* * * *

Talking to a press representative in the early hours of Thursday morning, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said: "The situation in the city, I hear, is getting bad."

"I hear", is distinctly good. This gallant detachment of the watchful, vigilant leader" entitles him to a gold medal.

* * * *

It is not known what he was doing, and where, during the day. But pending publication of his diary of the day in his paper, he should have taken the evening papers into his confidence and confided to them "The situation, I understand, is now getting worse."

* * * *

"A NEW TYPE OF GOLD STANDARD"

Gold Export Agreement
—Caption to Franco-Anglo-American arrangement.

Thanks to the old type and the gold export "agreement" between Britain and India.

* * * *

Self-Government for Spanish Morocco has been foreshadowed by the insurgent General Dellano in a broadcast.

We are sorry for the Moors, the ignorant fools. They must evidently go through the experiences of Arabs and Indians.

* * * *

General Dellano hinted at "complete autonomy to the Spanish Zone in Morocco, Spain reserving the right to military intervention for the defence of the country."

Against itself.

Which along with the militarism and Fascism of the Spain, which Dellano contemplates, fully explains the nature of autonomy.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

Contributed By The Junior Colleague

(1) The All-India Hindu Youth Conference will be held in Bombay instead of Lahore with Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan as President and Dr. Savarkar as chairman of the Reception Committee.

(2) As a protest against the omission of the Government to promulgate the curfew order and another relating to the assembly of persons in groups, many prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders have taken the law in their own hands and applied it in both its aspects to themselves.

* * * *

Apropos of the Nazi demand, recently endorsed by Reich Minister for Finance, for "just distribution of raw materials," the Junior Colleague wants to know if the expulsion of the Jews was a gesture in pursuance of the same policy.

* * * *

Germany has objected to the draft of the Anglo-Russian Naval Treaty.

Since the success of the Treaty and along with it the future even of the old Anglo-German Treaty rests on Germany's approval, Britain has got another providential opportunity to—surrender to Herr Hitler.

* * * *

GERMANY SHELVES COLONIES QUESTION

Conservative Nazis Keen On British Goodwill

—Anglo-India.

Clever people whose wisdom justifies London's gesture in anticipation.

* * * *

Lady Houston in the "Saturday Review":—In the golden days when I was young and beautiful. . . . ."

* * * *

Maid: "Sorry! the mistress says she's not at home. Sorry!"

Caller: "Glad! tell her I am glad I didn't call."

Inheritance To Widows, But Not To Daughters

Govt. Attitude Towards Dr. Deshmukh's Bill

MOTION FOR SELECT COMMITTEE

Assembly Disposes Of Company Law Amendment Bill

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA: October 15.

Undaunted by rows of empty benches before and behind the speakers, the Assembly dragged on its proceedings to-day, leaving the agenda again unfinished. Even a friendly hint from the Chair that "Silence was golden,"—which was intended for the special benefit of Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed—did not seem in any way to damp the vigour of the speakers. The only member to observe this "gold standard," as Mr. Tottenham called it, was Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, who, in moving the reference to Select Committee of his Hindu Women's Inheritance Bill, made no speech whatever.

PLACATING OPPOSITION.

Mr. Tottenham's Bill governing Military Manoeuvres—though the mover tried to placate the Opposition by pleading that Government was prepared to negotiate on the provisions of the Bill and that by moving for circulation they did not seek to commit the House even to the principle of the Bill—proved highly contentious.

While Mr. B. Das opposed the Bill altogether, Messrs. Saxena, Aney, Gupta, Dr. Khan Sahib and others demanded radical changes in the measure on the lines of the existing Act in England.

Opposition speakers reminded Government that India had no National Army. They pointed out it was not safe to leave such power in the hands of military authorities without sufficient safeguards.

Sir N. N. Sircar again received loud ovation when he reushered the Companies Bill to-day for ratification of amendments made by the Elders. Within less than 20 minutes the House finally disposed of the Bill—the only speaker being Sir Leslie Hudson, who still seemed unreconciled to the Provident Fund Clause.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The Legislative Assembly to-day achieved the unusual distinction of having gone through all the 1351 questions given notice of during the session.

Mr. P. R. Rau, answering Mr. Saksena's question said that the Railway Board could not undertake further extension of the Geneva Convention to the Railways without incurring extra cost which in the present depression they could not bear. The question of applying the convention to R. K. and another railway was under consideration.

Sir N. N. Sircar replying to Mr. Pant's suggestion, that in view of the fact that members of the Assembly would be busy in election campaign, the Delhi session would be held after the elections were over in February, feared that he could not hold out any hope of this happening. On the other hand the idea was to convene the next session somewhere, about the 26th of January.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

The President read out Mr. Saksena's adjournment motion to consider the failure of the Government of India to stop the interference by the United Provinces Government and its officials in the forthcoming Provincial General Elections in suspending eleven patwaris and two court peons in Aligarh District for having attended an election meeting addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thus depriving them of the right and freedom to exercise their choice with regard to the candidates in the coming election. The President said that he could not accept the motion based on press report.

DO GOVT. ADMIT IT?

Mr. Pant read out a telegram from the Congress Secretary, Aligarh District Committee, giving the names of persons suspended.

The President:—"Have you a copy of the Government Order and do the Government admit the fact?"

Sir Henry Craik: "No Sir. There is no order from the local Government or by the Collector. There is an order of the Sub-Divisional Officer suspending these subordinates primarily for having absented without leave from their duty. The suspicion was that they absented in order to attend a public meeting. The question was under investigation and by no stretch of imagination could the matter be considered of urgent public importance."

NOT ENOUGH PROOF

The President said that if it could be proved that they were suspended for having attended a particular meeting, he could consider accepting the motion and quoted a previous ruling that press report or receipt of a private telegram was not enough proof in the matter.

Pt. Pant represented that it was difficult for non-officials to get a copy of the order and if the subordinates concerned had passed it on to them, they would be punished even more severely.

The President gave time till to-morrow to the mover to produce the evidence in support of his contention when the Chair would decide the matter finally.

Sir James Grigg laid on the table of the House a statement giving the provincial Government's report regarding the manner in which the Central Government's Rural Development Grant was expended. Thereafter, the Secretary read a message from the Council of State giving the amendments made in the Company Bill.

Sir N. N. Sircar moved the adoption of those amendments.

All the amendments were agreed to without discussion except that when the one relating to the Provident Fund money being invested in certain securities was moved Sir Leslie Hudson declared that it was unreasonable to force employers to invest the money in any particular securities by a statute. He added, that if this rule was insisted on, it might discourage the employers instituting a provident fund and also force such others as have already opened such funds to close them.

COMPANY BILL PASSED.

Sir Leslie Hudson's opposition did not find support. The House finally passed the Company Bill amidst applause. Sir James Grigg said he had pledged himself to the Leaders of the Opposition not to move in this session supplementary Demands and the consideration of the report of the Public Accounts Committee but that the demands for excess grants for 1934-35 should be passed as they were purely routine and had been recommended by the Public Accounts Committee.

Prof. Ranga wished to discuss Public Accounts Committee matters over the excess grants or in the alternative wanted a promise that the report of the Committee be taken up early in next session.

Sir James Grigg said that Prof. Ranga might be the dissenting tail of the Congress party but the speaker had in this matter always done his best to meet the views of the Opposition party and would do so in the next session. Thereupon, all excess grants were voted and the House adjourned for Lunch.

On Mr. Rau's motion the House passed a supplementary Railway demand in respect of payments to Indian States and companies.

A motion for consideration of the Public Accounts Committee reports for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 was postponed.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES BILL.

Mr. Tottenham moved circulation of the Military Manoeuvres Bill. He said that Government would when opinions had been received, refer the bill to a Select Committee. He asked the House to receive the bill as a genuine gesture of the responsiveness on their part. Government came in for a certain amount of criticism last year in connection with certain field firing operations. Subsequently Government looked into the matter and were satisfied that the position was by no means satisfactory from the point of view of the public or the military. Some provisions of the bill were contentious and by no means unalterable. Government would be pre-

(Continued on Page 12.)

DATES OF CONGRESS SESSION

December 27, 28 And 29 Fixed Provisionally: R. C. Arrangements Complete

FAIZPUR (Tilaknagar), Oct. 15.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Faizpur Congress Session was held at Tilak Nagar to-day under the presidency of Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Chairman of the Reception Committee. The meeting fixed provisionally December 27th, 28th, and 29th as dates for holding the Congress Session. Budgets of various departments as revised by the Sub-Committees were passed. Most of the construction and boarding arrangements will be done departmentally, no contract being allowed. The boarding charge has been fixed at the cheapest rates of 8 annas per two meals.

Ten thousand visitors including delegates are expected to attend the session. The total budget amounts to Rs. 1,50,000. Admission to the Subject Committee meetings for the Reception Committee Members and Delegates is fixed at Rs. 5 and others at Rs. 10. —United Press.

PANDIT NEHRU CANCELS VISIT TO AUROBINDO

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 14.

Pandit Nehru has cancelled his visit to Aurobindo's Ashram during his visit to Pondicherry on the afternoon of the 17th instant. —A. P.

JAWAHAR-AROBINDO MEETING

Pondicherry Authorities Refuse Permission

CUDDALORE, Oct. 15.

It is reliably understood that the French Government at Pondicherry have refused permission to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to visit Shri Aurobindo Ghosh during Panditji's visit to Pondicherry on October 17.—United Press.

JAWAHAR'S REPLY

Pandit Jawaharlal has sent the following reply to a representative from the Maharashtra Khar Workers' Union:—

Dear Friend,

I have the representation of your Union. I am sending it to the Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association, as you must know that I can do nothing in the matter directly. I would suggest that you should yourself communicate with Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Secretary of the A.I.S.A. Mirazpur, Ahmedabad.

MAHATMA AND WAGE DISPUTE

Gives Two Hours To Discuss Question

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi has replied to the request of the Millowners' and Labour Associations for fixing a convenient date for hearing the wage-cut question.

The Mahatma says he is surrounded by two typhoid fever patients, nevertheless he is prepared to give two hours on October 21. He has to depart for Benares on 22nd if the patients are well enough.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD DISPUTE AND GANDHIJI

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 15.

The Millowners' Association and the Labour Association who were engaged in preparing their cases for and against the wage-cut of 20 per cent. have sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi asking him for a convenient date to hear their cases if he should call representatives of both bodies to Sheogam.—A. P.

Col. M. A. H. Scott Dead

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Col M. A. H. Scott returning for treatment in England from India with his wife died on board the P. and O. Steamer "Cathay" as she was entering Plymouth.—Reuter.

Emmett, a member of the Indian Olympic hockey team, who was admitted in the Madras General Hospital on Sunday last underwent a minor operation on Friday. The operation was performed by Col. M. M. Cruickshank, I. M. S. The patient, we learn, is progressing satisfactorily.

ENGINEERS' ULTIMATUM

Will Not Sail With P. & O. Ship If Wages Are Not Increased

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Some engineers of the P. and O. "Strathaird" have delivered an ultimatum to the Company demanding better pay conditions or they will not sail with the ship which is due to leave Tilbury to-morrow with 1,100 passengers. The men complain that engineers working on the same route are better treated and they ask "inter alia" for wage increase and better food.

DISPUTE SETTLED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The P and O. Company state that difficulties regarding the engineering staff of "Strathaird" have been amicably settled and the ship will be sailing to-morrow. The Company deny that strike action by engineers was threatened.

"ALL-EXPENSE WEDDING"

Special Inclusive Service To Reno

SHANGHAI.

A "special inclusive service" to Reno, Nevada, for persons desiring divorce or marriage, or both, is announced by a lady travel agent of Shanghai.

Among the attractions offered is what is described as an "all-expense wedding!"—Reuter.

FAIR COPY WINS MIDDLE PARK STAKES

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Middle Park Stakes run at New market (distance six furlongs) resulted as follows:—

FAIR COPY (Perryman3 I.

GOYA SOCOND (Elliot) II.

STREAMSTOWN (T. Burns) III.

Seven ran. Won by three-quarters of a length. Four lengths separated second and third horses. The winner was trained by college leader.

Starting prices:—13/8 Fair Copy, 5/1 Goya Second and 20/1 Streamstown.

HIS DEATH, LOSS TO ALL

Poet Tagore's Tribute To Munshi Premchand

SANTINIKETAN, Oct. 15.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore has issued the following message on the death of Munshi Premchand, the celebrated Litterateur of Northern India, through the "United Press":—

"Literary reputation and worth of Premchandji transcended provincial boundaries and his loss is a loss to all of us."—United Press.

DANGERS IN EUROPE

Britain In Favour Of Non-Intervention

LONDON, Oct. 14.

"I believe that the time will come, and may not be far distant, when this nation, strong of arm and purpose, will be able to turn the scales on the side of peace and freedom," declared Mr. Eden in a speech at Sheffield. He emphasised that the British Government strongly, unwaveringly supported the policy of non-intervention in Spain and was determined to carry out loyally its own undertaking and promote in every way possible the execution of the terms of the agreement. They considered this the best, if not the only way, to avert dangerous developments inherent in the Spanish situation.

Mr. Eden said that in certain directions there were even now signs of improvement in the international situation. But we would be foolish to blind ourselves to the difficulties. It was not so much the evident dangers that must cause anxiety, as the fear of some unexpected development in the tense international situation. Our endeavour must be to reduce the temperature, but that task became steadily more difficult in Europe, where partisan feeling was kept at fever-heat.

He gave the assurance that the Government would work to the utmost to ensure that the counsels of reason prevailed and concluded by hoping that a European conflict might be averted.

WARDHA, Oct. 15

Babu Rajendraprasad and party left for Patna in the morning.—A. P.

SOVIETS MUST BE KEPT OUT

Nazi Govt.'s Reply To British Locarno Note

BERLIN, Oct. 15.

Germany's reply to British Locarno note has been delivered in London.

It is understood the reply leaves open way to further progress and reiterates Germany's willingness to co-operate in conclusion of Western Pact but reaffirms her objection to any attempt to draw the Soviets into the negotiations. —Reuter.

BAN ON "RED SHIRT" LEADERS

RAWALPINDI, Oct, 14.

Province-wide agitation has been started throughout the North Western Frontier Province with respect to the delay caused by the local Government in announcing the decision on the application filed by "Red Shirt" leaders for the removal of the ban debarring them for standing as candidates for the Provincial Assembly on account of their political convictions. A large number of protest meetings have been held at various places in the Province condemning the dilatory tactics of the Government in the matter.

It is now understood that the Nationalist Group in the Frontier Council have decided to move an adjournment motion at the forthing meeting of the Council to discuss the question in all its bearing.—United Press.

If Neutrality Cannot Be Effective?

Soviet Demand For Military Assistance To Govt. Forces In Spain

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, Oct. 15.

The demand that military assistance should be furnished to the Spanish Government if the Soviet does not succeed in bringing about effective neutrality has been voiced at mass meetings of workers here.

The demand is significant as indicating the probable course of Soviet opinion if the Soviet Ambassador's representations to the non-Intervention Committee are not received sympathetically.

PLYMOUTH'S "NO" TO SOVIET

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The Portuguese reply to Soviet accusations that the principal supply of arms to Spanish insurgents has been going through Portuguese Ports has been communicated to Lord Plymouth.

It is understood while denying the allegations, Portugal accepts in principle that a Commission be sent to Portugal provided that similar Commissions are sent to Spanish Ports.

Lord Plymouth is understood to have informed M. Maisky that the Russian suggestion that British and French fleets should watch the Portuguese coast was not a proper matter for discussion and, therefore, he did not propose to call a meeting of the non-Intervention Committee.

M. Maisky further visited the Foreign Office to-day and it is believed he again urged the necessity of early meeting of the Committee.—Reuter.

REPLY TO SOVIET NOTE

LONDON: Oct. 15.

The latest Soviet Note proposing control of Portuguese Ports contains no additional evidence whatsoever to show that the Non-Intervention Agreement is actually being violated, says Lord Plymouth in a letter to the Soviet representative to the Non-Intervention Committee, declining to summon further meeting of the Committee at present to discuss the proposal. He also points out that Portugal has not yet replied to the Committee's request for explanations with regard to complaints of the Portuguese violations of the Agreement.—Reuter.

REBEL COLUMN CHECKED

MADRID, October 15.

The desperate struggle at Oviedo continues.

Government declares that the insurgent relief column from Gallicia has been checked.

Miners have dynamited their way to the Town Hall.

Government claims that insurgents have lost 1,000 in casualties in the recent fighting.—Reuter.

BRITAIN FIRM ON NEUTRALITY

LONDON, Oct. 14.

"I believe time will come and may not be far distant when this nation, strong of arm and purpose will be able to turn the scales on the side of peace and freedom" declared Mr. Anthony Eden in a speech at Sheffield.

Mr. Eden emphasised that the British Government strongly and unwaveringly supported the policy of Non-Intervention in Spain and was determined to carry out, loyally, its own undertaking and promote in every way, possible the execution of the terms of agreement.

They considered that this was the best, if not the only way to avert dangerous developments inherent in the Spanish situation.

Mr. Eden said: "In certain directions there are even now signs of improvement in the international situation, but it will be foolish to blind ourselves to the difficulties. It is not so much the evident dangers that must cause anxiety as the fear of some unexpected development in the tense international situation.

"Our endeavour must be to reduce the temperature, but that task will become more difficult in Europe where the partisan feeling is kept at fever point."

Mr. Eden gave the assurance that Government would work its utmost to ensure that the counsels of reason will prevail. He concluded hoping that the European conflict might be averted.—Reuter.

REBEL ADVANCE TO MADRID

LONDON: Oct. 15.

Launching a big attack against Madrid along a thirty-mile front, the insurgents have already gained important ground, according to a broadcast from the Radio at Seville. It is claimed that insurgent troops, advancing from San Martin, have occupied Chapineria, 25 miles from Madrid on the direct road to the Capital. It is also claimed that Colonel Yague's column has advanced several miles, while Colonel Castejon's force has occupied Navasdelray. A violent battle is now proceeding between Colonel Delgado's column and the Government forces.—Reuter.

INSURGENT CLAIM

SEVILLE, October 15.

The insurgent radio asserts that the Galician column, marching on Oviedo, has established liaison with insurgent forces holding out against the attacks of the Austrian miners.

It adds that Government troops have been routed, abandoning nearly 2,000 dead.

A cable from Lisbon states:—

It is stated that the insurgents' southwestern army, operating from Talavera, has resumed its advance towards Madrid after a rest of four days.—Reuter.

French Anarchist Killed In Fighting

BARCELONA: Oct. 14.

Emile Cottin, the French anarchist, who attempted to assassinate M. Clemenceau, is reported to have been killed in fighting on the Aragon front.—Reuter.

G. O. M. OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Tribute To Sir Lalubhai Samaldas

((continued from page 6).

on social questions, and converted him from being a very orthodox Nagar into a good social reformer. For an improvement in the status of women in Indian society he was a leader from the start of his public career.

His features, his dress, and the charm of his manners all added a distinction to his captivating personality, and marked him out in all the gatherings he attended. By his death the City of Bombay will be the poorer by the loss of this man of great culture, and the country as a whole has lost in him a great co-operator whose void it would be difficult to fill for a long time to come.

G. O. M. Of Co-operative Movement

(H. L KAJI, PRESIDENT, ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTES' ASSOCIATION.)

Co-operators knew of the illness of Sir Lallubhai, but had no idea that the end was so near and the news of his death last evening came upon us as a painful surprise. By Sir Lallubhai's death, Co-operation has lost its Grand Old Man. With him passes away the last surviving member of the Maclagan Committee. A pioneer in the organisation of rural credit in the villages, it is a satisfaction to us that he lived to complete his work by the organisation of land mortgage banking in the Presidency. No one, indeed, is so well known in the Co-operative world of India as Sir Lallubhai, for as President of various Provincial Conferences and as the first President of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association, he had won the respect and affection and captured the hearts of co-operators all over India.

In him were combined harmoniously some very remarkable contrasts. An industrialist with a heart burning for the rural population; of the classes, he loved the masses; a great capitalist and yet a greater co-operator; materialistic, yet with a profound spiritualistic leaning, the exprience and the caution of age with the enthusiasm and optimism of youth. To his peers, a brother and friend; to his juniors, a mentor and guide; to the young, a loving parent.

We respected him for his age, admired him for great abilities and shrewdness, esteemed him for his virtues, adored him for his gentleness and humility, but loved him for his good and loving soul. His personality impressed us, his versatility amazed us, his conversation charmed us, but his goodness enslaved us.

A True And Loving Friend

(BY NAGINDAS T. MASTER.)

In Sir Lallubhai so many have lost a true and loving friend and so many an affectionate elder Sir Lallubhai's truly genial temperament had endeared him to all and it is no wonder that he was popularly known as Lalloo-Kaka. His genial smile disharmed all anger in others and it is truly said of him that he was unquarrelable. It takes two to make a quarrel and he would never be the other. So many found in him a shelter and there are hosts of persons to whom he has rendered some service, or to whom he proved useful in some way or other. His contribution in the sphere of public life was no less. Ever since many years he settled down in Bombay Sir Lallubhai took a prominent part as a great industrialist and he was a leading figure whether in Textile, steel, shipping, Insurance or Banking. He will, however be more remembered because of the great part he took in the Co-operative movement. Sir Lallubhai's death leaves a void which it will take long to fill.

It Will Be Long Before We See His Like Again

(BY SIR M. VISVESVARAYA.)

Sir Lalubhai travelled and worked tirelessly. His activities were many-sided, chief among them being connected with the co-operative movement, banking and industries. In some of these fields, he has left valuable landmarks. His services to the cause of the co-operative movement have for many years been sought from far and near. Some twenty-two years ago, he went to Mysore at my request to advise and address a Co-operative Conference, and some years later his services were again requisitioned by that State for more permanent work.

I first came in contact with him through common friends, the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale and the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey. Mr. Gokhale in his early career in the Bombay Legislative Council found in Mr. Lalubhai a close friend and helpmate and used to speak of him with affection and gratitude.

Sir Lalubhai's relations with those around him were marked by extreme geniality and courtesy. Every worker in any good cause looked upon him as a sympathiser and friend. In his private life he was most amiable and tender hearted; he was wont to smile

(Continuetd On Page 5)

No Voice For India At Geneva

Govt. Cannot Usefully Attempt Any Constructive Suggestion On League Covenant

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA: Oct. 15.

Replying to Mr. Ayyangar's question in the Assembly to-day, Sir N.N. Sircar said: Government feel that the question of the League Covenant is a matter whereon they cannot usefully attempt to make constructive suggestions An intimation to this effect has been conveyed to His Majesty's Government.

Sir N.N. Sircar informed Pt. G. B. Pant that Government of India had issued no instructions to the Local Government regarding the polling stations.

R.-K. RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Sir M. Zafrullah replying to Pt. G.B. Pant's question said: The approximate amount payable to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway if acquisition is decided on 2-1/6 crores of rupees. Dividends, including bonus declared by the Railway company during the last five years were 15 per cent each year for 1931, 1932 and 1933, and 16 per cent. for 1934 and 1935.

He added, the ordinary (profit-sharing) capital of the Company is only £400,000, whereas the total capital outlay is about one and a half million sterling, the balance being preference capital, debentures, etc.

A large number of grievances against this railway were expressed by Mr. Saksena's questions, whereto Mr. P. R. Rau replied giving the Railway's answer questioning them.

NOT RAILWAY MEMBER'S DUTY

Sir M. Zafrullah when pressed to inspect the Railway personally said, it was not part of the duty of the Railway Member to inspect the individual railways. He had not travelled on the R.K. Railway and said whenever he got the opportunity he looked into the conditions of passengers.

Replying to Mr. Saksena's question relating to the fees charged from the applicants for competitive examination by Public Service Commission during the last two years, Sir H. Craik said, the total income for 1934-35 and 1935-36 was from application fees Rs. 35,665 and examination fees Rs. 1,62,093.

EXTRAVAGANT SALARIES?

Sir Frank Noyce answering Sardar Sant Singh's question said that Indian National Airways had three ground engineers on the Karachi-Lahore Service, whereof two were Indians. They kept three non-Indian and two Indian engineers for maintenance of the Government aeroplanes.

Pandit Pant suggested that the Company paid extravagant salary compared to the Himalayan Airways.

Sir F. Noyce replied that he had no reason to believe that the salaries paid were extravagant.

INDIANISATION IN KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Sir M. Zafrullah informed Mr. Lalchand Navalrai that Karachi Port Trust had 23 higher posts, carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and above of which four were held by Indians. Government had taken special steps to keep themselves fully and constantly informed in this matter and had no reason to believe their policy of progressive Indianisation was being lost sight of by the Trust.

Pt. Pant asked whether actually the percentage of Indians had not gone down compared to the past. Sir M. Zafrullah asked notice for the question.

Sir M. Zafrullah replying to Sardar Sant Singh's question laid the statement on the table showing that among the Railway Board officers, communal proportion in April 1926, was Hindus 3, Mohamedan and Sikh nil. On April 1936, the position was Hindus 4, Muslims 5 and Sikhs nil.

INDIANS IN KENYA

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar asked following question:—

(a) Is it a fact that Marketing Bill which has become law of the land in Kenya Colony excludes Indians from acquiring agricultural land in the Highlands in Kenya, while even Nazi Germans and Fascist Italians can own such lands in the Colony?

(b) Is it a fact that it is open to Indians in Kenya to follow commercial, industrial and all lawful pursuits other than agriculture in any part of the Colony including the Highlands?

(c) Is it fact that attempts are, however being made to create all sorts of difficulties in the way of the British Indians in acquiring land for industrial purposes in places like Rongai, Limuru and Koru?

(d) Is it a fact that exclusive markets are being opened to the native reserves from which Indians as non-natives would be excluded?

(e) Are Government aware that various measures in the name of nationalisation of industries are being introduced which would lead to transfer of all trading activities into the hands of a few companies to the exclusion of the Indian trading community?

(f) Are Government aware that various pools such as the wheat pool, maize pool and butter pool, are being created which are mere ramifications of the same scheme?

(g) Is it a fact that Indians are particularly excluded from trading in coffee, sisal and wheat which are exclusively grown by Europe-

(h) Do Government propose to take steps to redress all the above grievances of Indians in the Colony?

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Mr. M. W. Yeatts, replying said: (a) No. (b) Yes. (c) and (d) No instances have been brought to the notice of Government. (e) Certain measures recently adopted or proposed by the Government of Kenya have been objected to by the local Indian community as being detrimental to their interests. (f) Under Sale of Wheat Ordinance 1930, wheat produced in the Colony can only be sold to agencies appointed by Government of Kenya. Proposals for the control of sale of maize and dairy products have been recently under consideration but no action has so far been taken in the matter. (g) No. (h) Government have been making and will continue to make the necessary representations to safeguard the legitimate interests of the Indian community in Kenya.

Do Qualifications Count In I.M.S. Recruitings?

Sardar Sant Singh asked: (a) Is it a fact that there were 203 Indian applicants for permanent Commission in Indian Medical Service and only seven were appointed out of the above number?

(b) Is it a fact that of the rejected Indian candidates there were at least 15, who held very high British qualifications such as F.R.C.S. and M.R.C.P. and M.D. (London), etc.?

(c) Is it a fact that 13 European officers, who have been recruited to the Indian Medical Service since 22nd October, 1934, hold inferior qualifications compared to the rejected Indian candidates referred to part (b) above?

(d) Is any importance attached by Government to the superior professorial qualifications in recruiting officers to the Indian Medical Service? If not, why not?

(e) If the answer to part (d) be in the affirmative, are Government prepared to consider the desirability of increasing the percentage of Indians with more suitable qualifications in the Indian Medical Service?

(f) With reference to the Government communique of 20th Aug. 1936, regarding the proportion of Indians and Europeans in the Indian Medical Service will Government please state the number of officers falling under the following classes: (i) Europeans, (ii) Anglo-Indians and (iii) Indians?

INDIANS' RATIO IS IN EXCESS.

Mr. Tottenham replying said: (a) Yes. Seven candidates have been recommended to the Secretary of State for appointment. (b) Yes. (c) Yes, if by qualifications is meant only academic degrees and diplomas. (d) Government do attach importance to academic qualifications, but they are only one of the many factors that determine the selection. (e) The number of Indians in the Indian Medical Service is considerably in excess of the prescribed proportion and Government are, therefore, unable to agree to the Hon. Member's suggestion, nor are they prepared to accept the implication that Europeans recruited at present are in any way less suitable than they ought to be. (f) Government did not issue any communique on the subject on 20th August 1936. The rest of the question, therefore, does not arise.

Indian News From Here And There

Mortality Rise In Ahmedabad

City Threatened With Water Scarcity

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Oct. 13.

The season appears to be changing, and mornings and evenings have become cool, while days still remain hot and give the idea of October heat. The maximum temperature in the week went upto 101.2 degrees.

MORTALITY RISE.

Mortality figures went upto 287 in the week ending on Thursday last, showing an increase of 33 over the preceding week's figures and a death rate of 39 per thousand meningitis was responsible for one death and consumption for 16.

The cloth market showed some signs of improvement for a time but the demand seems to have fallen again since merchants are afraid that prices may be lowered at any time by mill agents to clear off their stocks. Some mills are however doing good business in forward sales as well.

MILL DISPUTE.

The dispute between the mill agents and the labourers will be placed before the arbitrators and both the parties are preparing their own cases. The question will be referred to Mahatmaji and the demand for standardisation of wages will be pressed by the Millowners' Association. The only good feature is that the principle of arbitration is accepted by both the sides and a great deal of trouble is thus avoided in our textile industry.

The unfortunate thing, however, is that several mills in Ahmedabad are not members of the Association, and they are able to get cheaper labour. This brings a great deal of heart burning and unhealthy competition and some mill agents therefore think of resigning their memberships of the Association and remaining independent of it altogether. It is a pity that even our capitalists do not realise the importance of co-operation and cannot think of the industry as a whole in such hard times.

EDUCATION GRANTS.

The Municipal School Board in its meeting on Thursday last passed a resolution recommending a grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Lalshanker U. Mahila Pathshala which conducts classes for girls going up for the higher examinations of the Karve University. It also recommended a grant of Rs. 500 to Shrimati Yashaswat's Bal Mandir in Khadia. These questions will now be considered by the General Board and the grants will be paid, if sanctioned by the Board.

WATER-SCARCITY PROBLEM

The Municipal Board in its meeting on Monday last became rather stormy on the question of water connections in the city. It seems that the monsoon currents this year were weak and for want of sufficient rain at the sourse of our river there were no floods in the rainy season and it is feared that the level of water in our supply wells will go down. The Government has informed municipal authorities of the apprehended scarcity of water especially in summer.

Some councillors urged that applications for new connections should not be turned down and some even went so far as to urge that separate connections for water closets should be given wherever they were asked for. It was also pointed out the municipality goes on constructing new urinals in the city and compelling owners of houses to construct flush-latrines in which a great deal of water is wasted and under these circumstances municipal authorities should not in fairness refuse connections for household purposes. After a good deal of discussion an amendment declaring that a connection should not be refused to a house owner if there was no previous connection was passed by a large majority.

The question of water supply in the city threatens to assume a serious aspect in summer and our municipal authorities have to wake up in time to be prepared to meet the situation.

A new company named the Ahmedabad Safe Deposit Company is proposed to be started in Ahmedabad and a prospectus of the company has now been issued. It will supply a long-felt want in our city and in these days when many families think of shifting from the old city, it would be a great boon.

The company is sure to inspire confidence in the general public as it is supposed by such well-known citizens as Sheth Chimanlal Girdharlal, Sheth Narsilal Lallubhai and Sheth Amritlal Hargovandas.

Mahatmaji is coming to Ahmedabad towards the end of this month to preside at the Sahitya Parishad.

Sardar Vallabhbhai came down this morning by the Kathiawad mail.

He then went to the Congress house where he watched the spinning competition for some time.

RESTRICTIONS ON HINDU MUSIC

U. P. Mahasabha Executive Protests

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

The Working Committee of the Provincial Hindu Sabha, Raja Sir Rampalsingh presiding, passed a resolution protesting against.

(1) The unjust policy of the Government in placing the following restrictions invariably on Hindu music in various parts of the Province (2) Arbitrary and invidious restrictions imposed on Hindu music, particularly at Allahabad and Aligarh, where Ramlila celebrations have had to be abandoned, causing general resentment among Hindus.

The Working Committee requested the Government to remove the restrictions placed on the Hindu music and allow Ramlila to be celebrated unhampered.

While the Committee passed this resolution, the Hindus of Allahabad already started the Ramlila processions thereby virtually acquiescing in the restrictions complained of by the Committee.

LABOUR'S GREETINGS TO RUSSIA

Thousands Of Workers Attend Delhi Conference

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

Several thousands of workers were present at the time of the opening of the Labour Conference here.

Resolutions were passed supporting the demands of local workers who went on strike recently, conveying greetings to the peasants and workers of Russia for their success in evolving a new form of society and congratulating the workers in Spain for valiantly defending their class interests against forces of Fascism.—A. P.

LIMITATION OF FEDERAL SUBJECTS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

The Special Committee of Ministers sat till late this evening discussing the limitation to Federal subjects as given in the Schedule Seven of the Government of India Act.

In view of the slow progress made owing to the controversial nature of the topic under discussion, it is now considered extremely unlikely that the meeting will be able to conclude its business to-morrow.—A. P.

The application filed by Lala Harikeshan Lal for revision of the orders in contempt of court cases will be heard by a full bench of the Lahore High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Monroe and Mr. Justice Din Mohamad, on Friday (Oct. 16).

RAJEN BABU'S PROGRAMME

PATNA, Oct. 15.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrives at Patna on the 18th October from Wardha. He comes via Jamshedpur and stays here till the 24th, whereafter he proceeds to Benares to attend the Congress Parliamentary Committee meeting there.—United Press.

(Continued from Column 7.)

first to be submitted to the censorship.

What is disquieting is that the nature of these instructions points plainly to a desire to suppress all news that might redound to the credit of Greece's Balkan Allies. Thus, the Press was told to say nothing of King Edward's visit to Istanbul, and nothing of a report that Premier Blum, of France, was also going there.

The day after the coup d'etat, Mussolini's Minister in Athens officially instructed the Athens representative of Stefani, the Italian news agency, that the new Greek regime was consistently to be presented under the most favourable light.

It comes as a shock to an Englishman, however, to discover that General Metaxas might never have carried out his coup if he had not been convinced that in any future line-up of the European Powers Britain would be on the side of Italy.

Hungary And Treaty Of Trianon

According to the secret documents received here, it is believed that the recent diplomatic conference at Bataslava where Yugoslavia, Roumania and Czechoslovakia agreed to resist any attempt by Hungary to follow Germany and Austria in breaking the military obligations of the Peace treaties due to the confidential information received by them that Hungary was planning to tear up the Treaty of Trianon and to introduce conscription.

It is also revealed that as part of this scheme the Hungarian government was quietly negotiating a military pact with Germany.

Hungary's motive for this link with the Nazis is understood to be that none of the three Little Entente States will dare to challenge her to re-introduction of conscription if Germany is there to back her up.

The World & Its Ways

If German Colonies Were Returned To-morrow

The Reich Would Be Faced With Serious Problems

BERLAWAYO (By Mail).

Suppose that that the former German colonies were returned to Germany to-morrow. The first thing to be decided would be the position of the people now settled in these territories. Most of them are either British or French. It is extremely unlikely that these people would be willing to become German subjects under Hitlerism, or that Germany would be eager to receive them.

Homes would have to be found for them elsewhere and compensation paid for the property left behind. All the capital spent on improving the countries since 1919 would have to be refunded. At the present time, Germany has no foreign currencies whatever. Hence it would be faced with quite a new set of problems if it had to pay a large sum for compensation.

IMMENSE COST.

After that, the exploitation of the colonies would involve the expenditure of vast sums of money. The colonies would be of no practical significance in solving present problems unless results came quickly. Hundreds of thousands of settlers would have to be transported in a short time.

These people would want to take their present standard of living with them. In fact, National-Socialism has even promised still higher standard of living. Life in the colonies—for purely climatic reasons—would probably impose a higher standard, any way.

The expenditure, it is true, would be made in Reichsmarks, so that no transfer question would arise. But in Germany itself, such immense sums have already been spent on the anti-unemployment campaign and on rearmament that the Government is in financial difficulties of no mean order. Any new expenditure on a similar scale could not present be contemplated.

NAZI IMPATIENCE

But, even supposing that ways and means could be found, the completion of this immense programme of work would take time. Pre-war Germany, at the height of its prosperity, only succeeded after 30 years of colonial activity in getting the colonies started.

If the Germany of Adolf Hitler were able to accomplish as much in ten years, it would have worked miracles. But the present regime in Germany is not chasing rainbows. There is very little interest in schemes that will take ten years to mature. The economic and financial situation is too desperate.

Will Greek Dictatorship Fall?

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

"General Mextaxas' Greek Dictatorship, only seven weeks old, already look as if it were going to be the shortest-lived of all Europe's Fascist regimes." writes Ronald Mathews in "The Daily Herald."

"And when it falls, King George, less than a year restored to his throne, is likely to fall with it.

This is my conclusion after a visit here, in the course of which I have talked to political figures of every cast of opinion.

"A few months, at the outside, is the longest life I can give the dictatorship," a high official of the Greek Labour Party, and founder of Republic which died last autumn, told me, in an exclusive interview which he risked arrest by giving. He was the first Greek Opposition leader who had dared to break silence since the setting up of the authoritarian Government.

BREAK WITH BALKAN ENTENTE

"The Metaxes' Government has no support among the people, little even in the army," he said. "It has against it all the Greek tradition of free speech and discussion."

Most disturbing aspect of the dictatorship is General Metaxas' undoubted desire to break with the Balkan Entente—Greece, Jugoslavia, Turkey and Roumania—and link up as an ally with Italy.

There are, to say the least, indications that Mussolini was behind the coup d'etat by which the General seized unchecked power.

But were it not for the veil of censorship that has fallen over the whole Greek Press, the reign of terror that has turned Athens into a city of whispers and sidelong glances, it is doubtful whether Metaxas could last more than a few hours.

Arrests can be made and houses broken into any hour of the day or night with no need for a warrant.

Telegrams abroad are censored, naturally, but not only telegrams. Seventy per cent of letters sent abroad, I am credibly informed, are now being opened.

PRESS CENSORSHIP

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(Continued In Col. 5)

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A Page About Motoring & Aviation

COLONEL LINDBERGH ON THE ROLEOF AVIATION

"Unite Its Strog Destructive Force With Intelligene And Education"

(FROM A CORRESPONENT).

From the 22nd to the 1h of July, the famous America Flyer and national hero, Col. harles Lindbergh stayed in Germy as the guest of General oering, Reich Minister of Aviatio. At a reception in the "Hous de Flieger" Lindbergh gave a spch in which he voiced his opinn concerning the future development of aviation and on the heavyesponsibility which rests with e living and coming generations. was a speech more comprehense and impressive than is theule on such occasions.

GERMANY AND AVIATION.

"To visit Germany," sa Lindbergh, "is a privilege f those who are interested in aviation. Germany's name comes peatedly to the fore in the histor of aviation. In planning, in t constr-uction of the flying madnes, and in ascertaining what is essential for the control of the r-plane—Germany has created nny precedents which have influnced the rest of the world. I sdom see one of our modern cil 'planes without thinking of nkers, in admiration for the ility and foresight with whichhis man built metal low-wing monoplanes so many yea ago. His ideas were far advaced when most engineers were sil disputing amongst themselves over the structural advantages ! bi-planes or the application of ood, fabric or wire.

One may have comete confidence in the future f the aeroplane without lessenin in any degree the admiration r that talent which Germany as displayed for the developmer of the airship. It must be a roud feeling for every German toee the "Hindenburg" and the "caf Zeppelin" and to know that tis coimtry is superior and unralled in the sphere "lighter tha air."

MORE THAN VERAGE.

I feel sometimes hat those of us who have grown o with aviation have lived more an an average life-time. It anost seems as though we have en permitted to live in the futu and to see our work with the es of another generation. Admtedly, the whole world has never changed so quickly as it has now, and during this change nothing has developed so rapidly as aviation. If a man who travelled in the oldest boat of olden times, were alive to-day, he would see scarcely any great alteration in the structure of the ship, such as our generation has witnessed in the development of the aeroplanes.

AVIATION IN WAR.

To-day scientists talk o f our age in terms of astronomy, physiology and psychology. Our conceptions of time change and that is nowhere so obvious as in the sphere of aviation. Our ideas of time and distance are quite different from those of our fathers, and in contrast to the builder of the first boat, we have witnessed how the fabric wings of the first aeroplanes have developed into the metal wings of the bomber planes, which are even more dangerous than the cannons of the battleships. We have lived so that we curselves have to shoulder the responsibility of the results of our experiments, which in other spheres have been bequeathed to the coming generation. For, while we unite the world more closely for times of peace, we take away from every nation its armour in the case of war. It is no longer possible to-day to protect the inland of a country with the army. The army is as defenceless against an air-attack as a coat of mail against a bullet.

Aviation has evoked the most fundamental changes for any future war. It has destroyed that which we call "defensive warfare." It has transformed defence into attack. No longer can we protect our nearest and dearest with an army. Our cultural treasures, in fact, every establishment of vaue to us is open to an air-attack. Aviation has brought a revolutionary change to a world already shattered by changes. It rests with us to guard against destroying, with the further development of aviation, those very things which we want to protect. We have taken away the old form of defence which probably meant the greatest security for civilisation h

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Motoring From Bombay To Khyber Pass

A Ten Day Itinerary Through Many Beautiful And Historical Towns

The following speech on "Motoring In India" was broadcast by M. H. E. Ormerod from the Bombay Station on October 9:—

In speaking of India we are apt to forget that it embraces a country almost as large as the Continent of Europe. An interesting experiment in this respect is to take a map of India made to the same scale as the map of Europe, place one on the top of the other with the extreme South of India on the boot leg of Italy. It will then be seen that Calcutta falls just south of Moscow, Karachi in the North Sea, Delhi near Stockholm in Sweden, and Bombay practically in the centre of Germany. You will now appreciate my difficulty in deciding where to commence in speaking to you on the subject of "Motoring in India."

START AT BOMBAY

I think I had better start at Bombay as this city is generally recognised as the Gateway to India, and I will ask you to imagine that you are about to accompany me on a motor tour. The first question is where shall we go?

We can go South through the Mysore State to Southern India, and the West Coast, and on to Cape Comorin the southernmost point of India, or we can go North through the States of Indore and Gwalior and then on to Delhi, or we can go East through the Central Provinces to Calcutta.

Shall we go North leaving the rest of India to a talk at some later date and shall we head for the Afghan Frontier through the Khyber Pass?

Leaving Bombay, we pass through the towns of Nasik, Malegaon and Dhulia in the Bombay Presidency, Mhow and Indore in the Indore State, Gwalior and Agra in the United Provinces, Delhi, then Ambala, Lahore, Jhelum and Rawalpindi all in the Punjab, Peshawar in the Northwest Frontier Province and from there up the Khyber Pass to the Afghan frontier.

After reading the history of their past, what visions many of these towns conjure up and what pleasant memories they recall to those who have had the good fortune to spend a few days in such cities as Gwalior, Agra, Delhi, Lahore and Peshawar.

Let us now make a start. If you are an early bird and do not mind a long run, we can, with a modern high powered car, leave Bombay in the early morning and reach Indore a distance of 373-1|2 miles at night. Personally, I think this is too long a journey for a single day if one wishes to see the scenery and enjoy the run, and to those who are not in a hurry, I would recommend reaching Indore in two days, breaking journey at Nasik or Malegaon for the night.

It has been my habit for many years to make a short run on the first day of 100 or 150 miles, gradually increasing the mileage each day if necessity demands it, and conditions are favourable.

Loading up the car with luggage on the first day always takes up a certain amount of time but afterwards it becomes a matter of routine to which one very quickly accustoms oneself.

Taking 2 days to reach Indore, we go from Indore to Gwalior in one day—314 miles. Although it is a longish run, road and other conditions are favourable and all that is necessary is to make an early start so that one may have the opportunity of resting for an hour in the middle of the day.

I find it is an excellent plan to sleep for 10 to 15 minutes after lunch as this prevents one from getting sleepy at the driving wheel.

The road between Indore and Gwalior is rather lonely although it is satisfactory to know that if the car gives trouble, help can always be obtained from the drivers of the well-organised Gwalior Transport Service whos buses ply regularly on this run each day.

From Gwalior it is a short run of 71 miles to Agra, and from there a slightly longer run of 127 miles to Delhi. Leaving Agra, one passes through Muttra and for some reason I have never been able to understand, the roads in the vicinity of Muttra are invariably full of potholes and are very hard therefore on the springs of the car and its occupants.

DELHI TO FRONTIER

From Delhi it is possible to motor right through to the Afghan frontier on roads which have been treated with a dust laying material. Although this does not make them entirely free of dust, the difference in comfort is most marked and one is left wondering why roads in other parts of India have not been treated in a similar way. The run between Delhi and Ambala, a distance of 129 miles, is probably one of the fastest motor runs in India for the road is good, and the traffic not too heavy. With a large car it is possible to make this journey in comfort in just over 2-1|4 hours and even smaller cars seldom takes more than 2-3|4 hours to complete this run.

From Ambala one has the choice of going to Lahore via Ludhiana and Amritsar, a distance of 191 miles, or via Ludhiana and Ferozepore which is 197 miles.

Motorists who are in a hurry think nothing of doing Delhi to Lahore in the day, a distance of 320 miles. If time is not the main object, however, I strongly recommend breaking journey at Ambala and reaching Lahore the following day.

Proceeding still further north, Rawalpindi is an easy day's run of 170 miles from Lahore. The road is usually excellent and it is possible to cover this 170 miles as easily and certainly more comfortably than the journey of 112 miles from Bombay to Poona or the 115-1|2 miles from Bombay to Nasik. From Rawalpindi one proceeds to Peshawar through Attock, and then on through the Khyber Pass to the Afghan frontier.

Conditions on the Frontier vary from time to time, and usually it is necessary to obtain permission from the Military Authorities to use the Khyber Pass. Sometimes permission can be obtained to go right up to the Afghan frontier, at other times one is only permitted to go within sight of it.

If permission is given to go to the boundary line between British India and Afghanistan, it is important that no liberties are taken in over-stepping this boundary.

People have been tempted to do this, at times, for a joke, with most unfortunate results to themselves and the authorities for any one stepping over the boundary without the necessary pass is immediately arrested and placed in custody by the Afghan authorities.

I have given you only a very brief outline of the run from Bombay to the Afghan frontier as my time is limited. Provided the journey is made at the right time of the year—the best months are September to February—the trip is very pleasant one and can be made with the greatest ease.

ROADS.

Regarding road conditions, it is satisfactory to know that money is at last being spent on improving the roads in the Bombay Presidency, for this section is still reported to be the worst of the whole run. From Indore to Delhi the road surface is reported to be quite good, roads in this section, however, are very dusty and in Indore in particular it is difficult to drive at night owing to the reflection from the headlamps rays on the small particles of dust which seem to float in the air for an indefinite period of time before settling.

From Delhi onwards as I mentioned previously, the road has been surfaced and this has eliminated the dust nuisance to a considerable extent.

In the Bombay Presidency an average speed can be maintained varying from 20 to 35 miles an hour according to the temperament of the driver and the springing of the car. after one leaves the Presidency, average speeds of 25 miles an hour and over can be maintained with ease.

Travelling over the good roads of the Punjab, I have noticed that, without any deliberate intention, the speedometer rises above 50 before one notices it, and this speed, as far as the road surface is concerned, can be maintained for many miles although traffic brings the average to a much lower figure than this.

Summarising the journey it will be seen that Indore is reached on the second day, Gwalior the 3rd day, Agra the 4th day, Delhi the 5th day, Ambala the 6th day, Lahore the 7th day, Rawalpindi the 8th day, Peshawar the 9th day, and the Khyber Pass and the Afghan frontier on the 10th day.

The scenery en route is both interesting and varied and I would advise anyone who likes motoring and can find time, to make this tour.

If possible, spend a few extra days at the many places of historical interest that are passed through on this tour and if you want to get the maximum pleasure out of your visits, read up the history of the places before you arrive there.

I make this recommendation bearing in mind an incident in Lahore where I met an Australian sheep farmer who was visiting India for the first time.

He had just been to Agra and wanted to know if I thought it was worth his while spending a few days in Kashmir. I replied that if he appreciated natural scenery, it was worth visiting Kashmir even for a short period of two days.

Enquiring his opinion of the Taj Mahal, I was surprised to learn that it did not come up to his expectations.

This, I found, was due to the fact that, having heard so much about it, he expected something quite different. He knew nothing of its history, and had not heard of the spirit of devotion which underlay the construction of the Taj.

I explained how it was built by the Emperor, Shajahan, as a mark of respect and love for his wife, and this during a period when Emperors were reputed to look upon womenfolk as useful appendages to their households, not necessarily to be loved or revered.

My brief description caused my passing friend to remark that he wanted to return to Agra again in order to have another look of the Taj.

(Continued from Col. 2)

the past. We have advanced so rapidly that we have forced "air-time" upon military tactics.

A "NEW SECURITY" NEEDED.

On my journey in Europe, I have been more impressed than ever with the seriousness of the situation which we are facing. When I see that in one to two days havoc can be wrecked which not even time can make good again, I understand that we must find a new security, a security which is dynamic and not static, a security founded on intelligence and not on force. But I find hope again in the fact that intelligence must be bound up with aviation. More intelligence is needed to guide a 'plane than to build a trench or to shoot. The education necessary for aviation should, therefore, include the teaching of cultural values and the appreciation of the edifices of civilisation. Our heavy responsibility in the creation of a strong destructive force will be lightened by the knowledge that we have united this force with intelligence and education, and that we have avoided the association of power and ignorance. I find hope in the belief that power combined with knowledge will not endanger civilisation. The combination of force and intelligence,—that is the responsibility and the task of aviation!"

SAFE DRIVING—VII

Tricks!

Sit At Ease And Do Not Overtax Your Nerves

Our car builders have certainly accomplished great things in making the modern car easy to operate and easy to ride in. And yet some of us still manage to make work out of driving while others drive without the least effort. The more we look around, the more we find that there are tricks to comfortable driving just as there are tricks to all trades.

The first thing we need to realize perhaps is that in driving we tire ourselves—through our eyes, through our muscles and through our nerves.

A scientist tells us that even dust spots on our windshield and windows can worry us and wear us down. Even if the effect doesn't end up in a headache, the eyestrain tires us a great deal, and has more to do than we think, with our enjoyment of the ride.

BODY POSTURE.

Of course muscular fatigue can come from a good many things. We might have the easiest running car in the world and still wear ourselves out driving it, if we let the air in tyres get so low that steering is a burden, if the steering gear itself needs greasing or adjusting, if the pedals work hard, or if the brakes are so worn that every stop is an effort. But one of the chief causes of muscular fatigue is keeping in one position for a long time, and we have been told of one thing to do that relieves this effect. You know nearly all the newer cars have adjustable front seats these days. You can move them forward or back with perfect ease. They were originally put into cars for permanent adjustment to suit the arm and leg reach of the individual driver. But somebody found out that by changing the adjustment now and then on long drives, we can change our body posture and relieve the tiring effect of staying in one position. If you have never tried this, you'll be surprised what a difference it makes.

NERVES.

But after all it isn't our eyes that tire us quickest and it isn't our muscles—it's our nerves! And it seems that if we let our nerves wear us out it is pretty much our own fault for experienced drivers have learned things that let a person relax while driving. For example, what they advise us to do is to keep plenty of room between us and the fellow ahead. If we drive right up close to him we have to keep on our toes every instant, to make sure we can stop the second he does, keep clear of him if he turns, and hold our speed down to his so we don't bump him. But if we drop back a little we have a margin of safety and so we can take our driving easier and not make work of it.

Another thing they point out is the advantage of driving at a rate that feels good. This is hard to describe but we all know what they mean. It seems as though everyone of us has some speed that feels just right and going either a little faster or even a little slower tightens our nerves.

CAR ITSELF.

Of course, the car we happen to be driving has a lot to do with it. Nobody feels comfortable and assured in a car that is going fast enough to sway or pitch so that it makes a lot of noise. Some cars begin to do that at much lower speeds than others, often depending on their age or condition. But anyhow if we drive with our nerves on edge, muscles taut, fists clenched for dear life on the wheel—we are going to come home from that ride all worn out.

For after all, there's nothing that makes us enjoy a ride so much as peace of mind. If we only remember that, we won't go in for any breakneck speeds, two-wheel turns or pell-mell stops. Then we'll not only ride more easily and more comfortably, but what is more important still, we will ride a lot more safely. There's some sort of sixth sense that just seems to spoil our drive, the minute it tells us that we are not driving as safely as we should.

(Contributed By General Motors.)

AERIAL AMBULANCE

More And More Doctors Taking Advantage Of It

More and more doctors are advising the use of the air ambulance in cases where it would be inadvisable for patients to travel by surface transport on account of fatigue.

In such cases doctors charter from Imperial Airways an air ambulance which is equipped for smooth and swift transport of patients. There is ample accommodation for a doctor and a nurse to travel with the patient if they are required.

Here are some brief details of cases in which the air ambulance has proved useful recently:

(1) A physician had a patient who, after undergoing a serious operation in London, had to go to Zurich for special treatment in a clinic. His condition prevented him from travelling by train and boat so an air ambulance was chartered. He left his nursing home in London in the morning and was safely in the clinic in Zurich early the same afternoon.

(2) A patient in Africa was ordered by his doctors to go to London for special treatment. His condition was such that it was unsafe for him to undergo any form of physical exertion. Imperial Airways was consulted and chairs and tables were removed from one of the saloons of an air liner and an especially arranged bed was made up in their place.

This patient was accompanied throughout his journey by a doctor and on arrival in London, after a flight of approximately 7,000 miles, the patient's condition was pronounced to be excellent.

(3) In another case, not long ago, a patient was suffering from a grave spinal complaint in which any sudden movement involved serious risk to his life.

Nevertheless, it had become urgently necessary that he should go over to the Continent for special treatment. He could not go by boat or train and so went over in an air ambulance lying in a bed which was slung on shock-absorbing springs.

His doctor and nurse flew with him and on arrival at his destination he was found to have stood the journey remarkably well and experienced no fatigue.

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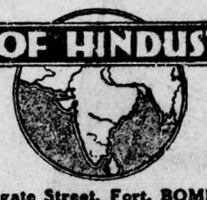

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Response To Govt.'s Rural Uplift Campaign

SIR JAMES GRIGG PRESENTS DETAILED REPORT TO ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Oct. 15

How millions of villagers have responded with enthusiasm to the rural uplift campaign is contained in a 36 page report presented to the Assembly to-day by Sir James Grigg.

The Data supplied by provincial governments of the progress of schemes upto the end of June 1936 tell of roads repaired, bridges built, disease being conquered, education spreading, provision for water supplies and numerous experiments in the development of India's agricultural population.

NOVEL DEVICES.

Some of the novel devices that characterise this development are shows for horses, goats, cows and poultry, prizes for schools, communal village medicine chests, baby shows, magic lantern lectures on health and agriculture, etc., communal loud speakers for villages and anti-malarial movements.

Such features are not confined to one area but are spread in many centres. Communal medicine chests have been supplied to over 3,000 villages in one area and they have proved extremely popular. Excerpts are given in reports from different provinces showing how generally throughout India the new hygenic wells, improvements in roads and bridges and anti-malarial measures and the more scientific agricultural methods are becoming the order of the day.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

Under the heading of health and sanitation it is gathered that in the Bombay Presidency, nine healh units have been established, each comprising fifty villages where, besides carrying out general items of health work, special features are provision for medical relief by means of mobile dispensaries, maternity and child welfare work under the care of health visitors and general anti-epidemic inoculation. Then in Madras, roads have been made connecting important villages with each other and with railway stations and trunk roads. The value of these roads have been appreciated so much that the public in some cases volunteered to labour and free gifts of land were made for their formation.

In Bengal the water supply scheme provides for the establishment in 25 districts of 32 tanks, 213 ring wells, 45 masonry wells, and 819 tube wells. Again in the same province nearly 200 night schools have been opened.

In the United Provinces fruit culture has been organised on an extensive scale and fruit plants and seeds have been supplied to 720 villages.

In the Frontier, the Sheik Mohamadi village, an important grape growing centre near Peshawar has been taught the principles of joint marketing on co-operative basis.

In the Punjab, consolidation of land has taken place, 100,000 fields being reduced to less than 17,000.

Madras reports that the large amount of rural reconstruction work falls on the collectors and everywhere they are inspiring the movement.

And Burma adds that it is the intention of the Government that officers of each of the departments be constituted into a management committee and when the situation has sufficiently improved a special officer will be appointed.—A. P.

HANDLOOM WORKERS' CONFERENCE

The workers of the various handloom weaving centres have decided to hold handloom conference at Faizpur at the time of next Congress.

Mr. Mohaniraj Kathe organising secretary of the said conference and Mr. Ramkrishnadas Maharaj of Sangamner are going to undertake a tour in Maharashtra in the first half of November 1936.

Tarun Sangh Secretary Fined

FARIDHPUR, (By Mail).

"From a consideration of all the facts and circumstances, I find the accused Sudhir Chandra Sen guilty. In consideration of the fact, however, that the Tarun Sangha of which he is the Secretary did some constructive work of rural uplift, I think the ends of justice will be met by sentencing the accused to pay a fine, instead of sending him to prison, and I think, that would be a sufficient warning to any individual member of the Sangha or others who may have a subversive inclination."

With these observations Mr. P. C. Majumdar, Special Magistrate, Faridhpur, convicted Mr. Sudhir Chandra Sen, brother of Dr. Dhirendra Nath Sen of the "Advance" under section 36 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 50 days.

Mr. Sudhir Sen was the Secretary of the Association called, "Tarun Sangha" in his native village at Dighirpar in this district, and there was a library which was a part of this Sangha. On a search being made of the library on August 2 last by the police, the books "Terence McSwiney (in Bengali) "What the students of other countries have done" (in English), said to be objectionable and some other books were seized by the police and the accused was arrested and sent up for trial.—United Press.

NATIONAL MINORITIES IN U. S. S. R.

(Continued from page 6).

made considerable modifications along these lines.

Remarkable Achievement

After nineteen years of Soviet rule the progress made by the national minorities is astounding. It has been remarkable and unparalleled in the history of the nations of the world. The national minorities have made progress not only in the field of culture and education but also in the fields of economics, industrialisation and mechanization of agriculture they have not lagged behind their Russian brothers. Of the 7 republics that go to make up the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 5 are national minority republics. Of the 7 presidents of the USSR, 6 are non-Russian, and of these 5, 3 are of Mohammedan origin. These republics have absolute autonomy in all State affairs, national culture, education, and so on. Owing to the brilliant national policy of the USSR the citizens of these republics have become highly conscious of their national interests. Their national art, literature and mother tongues have been progressing to a degree unknown heretofore.

Two Significant Clauses

Clause 135 of the new Constitution runs thus: "Elections of deputies are universal: All citizens of the USSR reaching 18 years of age have the right to vote in elections of deputies and to be elected, with the exception of the insane and persons deprived of electoral rights by sentence of court."

One must note that there is no other exception to this rule and hence all citizens men and women, black and white, poor and prosperous, peasant and professor, Russian and Tatar, have the same and equal rights.

In order to make the status of the national minority absolutely clear the new Constitution contains Clause 123 stating: "The equality of the rights of citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their 'nationality' or 'race', in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life is an immutable law.

"Any direct and indirect restrictions of these rights, or conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any propagation of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law."

Some Telling Figures

It is practicably impossible to picture in these lines the progress made by the national minorities of this country owing to the tremendous achievements made by these republics in all fields of life, but the following few facts can serve as an adequate illustration of their progress:

As of January 1, 1933	Libraries	Clubs	Theatres	Cinemas	Scientific Research Institutes
Russian S.F.S. Republic	18,872	33,702	367	21,299	581
Ukrainian S.S. Republic	10,275	8,834	82	4,914	139
White Russian S.S. Republic	1,427	1,195	15	1,063	34
Transcaucasian S.S. Republic	1,082	2,030	50	1,069	44
Uzbek S.S. Republic	607	3,086	30	432	28
Tadjik S.S. Republic	77	352	9	202	10
Turkmenian S.S. Republic	116	91	7	184	7

The number of students (shown in thousands) attending colleges and techicums are as follows: Russia 636.5; Ukrania 263.3; White Russia, 29.9; Transcaucasia, 91.0; Uzbekistan, 34.3; Tadjikstan, 10.4; and Turkmenistan 2.6. When one considers the relatively small populations of these countries one is truly amazed at this wonderful progress. The populations of each of the above mentioned countries is as follows: Russia: 77,791,000; Ukraninia, 31,195,000; White Russia, 4,739,000, Transcaucasia 1,707,000; Uzbekistan, 3,905,000; Tadjikstan, 1,000 000 and Turkmenistan, 765,00.

Socialism Does It

With the Soviet Union nearing its nineteenth birthday it finds that it has solved a number of vital problems confronting it in the past, and one of the most important of these has been the national minorities problem. The spirit of socialism has gone deep into the body and soul of the people of this country. Under the slogan of "Building Socialism" a work has been done which would have been impossible for other nations finding themselves in the horrible circumstances that Russian was in. On the territory of the Soviet Union to-day one finds people differing in outer appearance, but their ideals, thoughts, mentality and even their psychology has been changed and so united that a Tungus in the far northern arctic things in the same manner and struggles for the same objects as his Russian comrade does in the heart of the proletarian empire—Moscow. Though a difference in language exists, there is no difference in ideology and thinking. In a word, all the nationalities of the USSR have been amalgamated as if into one person with one soul endeavouring to achieve one object: to build a Socialist Society and to become its useful members. The Communal feuds, national hatred, religious antagonism and the like have disappeared from this country, along with the disappearance of the capitalist system and imperialistic rule. Our country should take a lesson from this.

TAX-PAYERS v. MUNICIPALITY

LAHORE, Oct. 15

Unexpected developments took place in a suit brought by three Muslim Tax-payers of Lahore, praying for an injunction restraining Mr. R. B. Shanker Das, Executive Officer of the Lahore Municipality from exercising his powers as such and drawing his salary and allowances from the Municipal funds, when the Plaintiffs to-day withdrew the suit making serious allegations against Mr. Malik Mohddin, the present President of the Municipality, stating that it was at his instance they filed the suit.

The President, they further alleged, had also promised legal help in conducting the suit. The Court accordingly allowed the suit to be withdrawn with its cost.—United Press.

FRONTIER GANDHI REACHES DELHI

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan arrived here this morning from Wardha by the Grand Trunk Express and was received at the station by a large gathering including Pathans. He stays here for about five days and is putting up with Mr. Devidas Gandhi at Kingsway.

The purpose of his visit to Delhi is to meet his brother Doctor Khan ahib who is expected here immedtely after the conclusion of the Assembly session. From here, I goes to Allahabad and from tre to Benares with Gandhiji t attend the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Committee.—A. P.

"RINGLEADER" JAILED

Convicted Under Explosive Substances Act, But Aprovers Acquitted

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

Disreeing with the majority verdict of the Assessors, Mr. Anbhidari, Sessions Judge, convicted Mr. Shiv Shanker an alleged rig-leader to a revolutionary party under section 4 of the Explosive Substances Act for conspiring to throw a bomb with an intention to endanger life or property and sentenced him to four years rigorous imprisonment. The Judge acquitted his accomplice Mr. Lipal and two others, who turne to be approvers.

The prosecution alleged that the accused formed a party and placed a bomb in the New Delhi Post Office, and later, dropped another omb on the New Delhi Station latform in front of the Europan passengers from the bridge across the station.—United Press.

PROSCRIBED BY BIHAR GOVT.

PATNA, Oct. 15

The Government of Bihar proscribed the following books:—

1. "Krishna Janma Sthana ka Alha Arthat Jallon ki Pol," a booklet in Hindi, written by "A Rajnaitik Jail Yatri," published by Bansh Gopal, B.A., LL.B., and printed by Triloki Nath at the New Order Press, Cawnpore. (under Section 124A, I. P. C.).

2. "Mahshar-i-Luck" Pamphlet in Urdu, written by Akhtar Mirza Bisaulvi, General Secretary, Jamat Ahrar Islam, Bareilly, and printed at the Al-Arsh Press, Bareilly. (Under Sections 124A and 153A, I. P. C.).—United Press.

Rev. Ottama On Political Campaign Tour

RANGOON, Oct. 14.

Rev. Ottama who returned to Rangoon on Sunday last by the Imperial Air Mail from Calcutta, left Rangoon this morning on a tour in the districts to carry on a political campaign on behalf of the United Party formerly known as the Peoples Party. Bhikku attempted to bring about unity among the Burmese parties in view of the forthcoming general elections on the introduction of the new Constitution. Prominent political leaders U Ba Pe and U Chit Hlaing agreed with his views and left the matter to him to decide and devise ways and means of the same. But Dr. Ba Maw differed while Sir J. A. Maung Gyi was invited to join in that issue. Thus attempt for unity failed and now to carry on a political campaign against Dr. B. Maw's party the services of Rev. Ottama has been requisitioned by the United Party.

The Bhikku has left for Prome district wherefrom he will go to Upper Burma.—United Press.

"ELDERS" PASS NINE MINOR BILLS

House Adjourned Till Saturday

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The Council of State held a brief sitting and passed nine minor bills as passed by the Assembly.

Speaking on the Tea Cess Bill Mr. Arthur hoped that the good wishes of all sections would be with Mr. Milligan, who was doing such good work regarding tea propaganda in India and abroad, when he sails next week in furtherance of this mission.

Other bills passed were: Bills amending the Rubber Control Act, the Tea Control Act, the General Clauses Act; the Chittagong Port Act; The Civil Procedure Code of 1908 (Amendment to section 51;) the bill implementing Article 28 of the Geneva Convention; the bill validating certain marriages solemnized in the Civil and Military Station in Bangalore and a bill providing for a separate Red Cross Society in Burma after separation.

There was warm support from all sections of the House for the amending bill to the Civil Procedure Code which was ably moved by Mr. Clow who, acknowledging it, said, "I would merely say that the passing of this will form a very fitting termination of the work of the Council which has assisted in a large measure in increasing the amount of protection given to less fortunate classes of the community. (Applause).

The House adjourned till Saturday.—A.P.

The Benares District Congress Committee will present a purse of Rs. 2,000 to the Congress President during his forthcoming visit to the city. Collection has already commenced.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION UNPRECEDENTED

Journalists Demand Withdrawal Of 'Patrika' Ticket Cancellation Order

CALCUTTA, October 15

The order of the Assembly President withdrawing the Press Gallery ticket of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" representative was the subject of animated discussion at a meeting of the Council of the Indian Journalists' Association held last night with Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose, President of the Association in the chair.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"This meeting views with deep concern the action of the Assembly President in cancelling the Press Gallery ticket of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" representative for certain editorial comments made by that paper in connection with the President's decision.

"This meeting is emphatically of the opinion that the representative of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" could not justly be held responsible for the policy and conduct of the paper and the President's action is unprecedented and under the circumstances unjustifiable.

"His action is further open to interpretation that he wished to control the policy of the paper indirectly by inflicting vicarious punishment on its representative.

"In the interests of the working journalists and for the legitimate freedom of the Press as a whole this meeting respectfully urges upon the President to withdraw the cancellation order."—United Press.

A photo of Mr. Pandurang Vanuker, a former president of the Dohad Taluka Local Board was unveiled in the office of the Board, Dohad before a distinguished audience.

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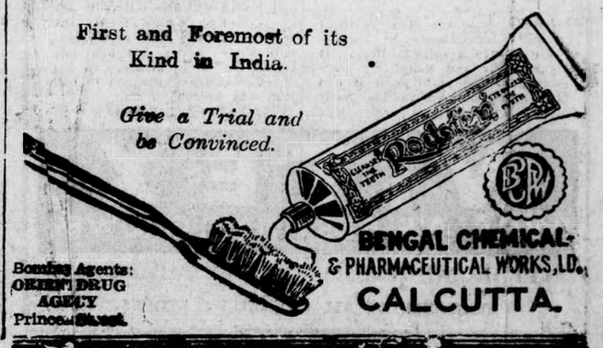

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BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD., CALCUTTA.

100 Injured: 6 Killed: 40 Arrested

(Continued From Page 14)

ously stabbed and removed to the G. T. Hospital and about eight others were treated at the same hospital

A few cases of injured persons have been removed to the K.E.M. Hospital also.

Two Hindus, who were admitted in the J. J. Hospital, succumbed to injuries at 2-30 p.m. as a result of stab wounds, which they sustained at Byculla and Bhendy Bazar respectively.

5 p.m.

6 KILLED: 100 INJURED

After a lull for about two hours at Bhendi Bazar, trouble spread to the Round Temple area, the Police finding it difficult to control the mob which had collected in this congested locality.

One Muslim was stabbed to death at 3-30 p.m. near Round Temple and within half an hour another six persons were stabbed

The situation at Madanpura and Kamatipura is getting worse.

A Muslim was found stabbed to death in a gutter at Kamatipura.

There is a lull at Byculla Bridge and the North of the City is comparatively quiet.

Situation In The Evening

After 2 p.m. the Muslim crowd again began collecting near the footpath near the Byculla Bridge and as they refused to move, they were dispersed with a lathi charge.

Forty Muslims who were inside the Mosque were arrested. This was done after Moulana Irfan arrived on the spot and endeavoured to persuade the Muslims inside the Mosque not to create a disturbance and came to an arrangement with the police authorities about removing them from inside the Mosque.

It appears that besides Moulana Irfan, who was present at the spot, just before the disturbance started and tried to persuade the turbulent crowd inside not to create trouble, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay and Mr. L. R. Tairsee visited the place.

At 3 p.m. the casualty list had mounted to 60 injured and two killed.

Lathi police have been patrolling the area while armed police have been touring the disturbed area in Police vans.

Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur the Chief Presidency Magistrate was present at Byculla in the morning While Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, was summoned to Dongri later in the day as some trouble was expected there.

ROUND UP OF MAVALIS

The Commissioner of Police it is understood has issued orders to round up all bad characters found loitering on the streets in the area where rioting has been going on.

The situation grew worse as the day wore on, particularly round about Pydownie.

One Bania lad was stabbed in two places by a ruffian who absconded immediately after perpetrating the dastardly crime.

Police Open Fire

One man was injured when the police opened fire to quell a disturbance at Bhendy Bazaar.

The casualties were mounting up and the police also had their share of casualties.

Inspector Injured

Inspector Bird of the Nagpada Police Station was injured by stones pelted by an unruly mob.

Sergeant Saunders who was passing along J. J. Hospital Road was stopped by a crowd and his car was damaged.

The Commissioner of Police and Deputy Commissioner Butler were patrolling the area where the rioting was at its worst. Several Police patrol lorries were seen moving about in Bhendy Bazaar, Nagpada Jacob Circle and all round Byculla.

Stern measures are being adopted and with the rounding up of the mawali element and the gossip mongers the situation is likely to be controlled.

The following persons succumbed to injuries on Thursday:—

Rama, 20, died as a result of stab wounds received at 1 p.m., at Agripada. A Bhayya, 40, at 1-30 p.m. at Bhendy Bazar, a Gujerati, 22, at 3-30 p.m. at Rahimtoola Street, Pydhoni.

One Muslim died as a result of stab wounds received at 4-30 p.m., at Kamatipura and another died at 3 p.m. at Round Temple.

69 persons in all were arrested at Byculla Mosque.

2 motor accidents occurred, one near the foot of the Byculla Bridge towards the J. J. Hospital side and one person was seriously injured. A cyclist was knocked down at Nagpada.

60 injured persons are accommodated at the J. J. Hospital and the rest in other hospitals in the City.

The Swastik League volunteers are engaged in Ambulance work.

WAYLAID AND BELABOURED

Mill Worker Seriously Injured In Lane, Two Suspects Arrested

Two persons were arrested as a sequel to a fracas in which a mill worker residing at Wakda Chawl, Standard Mill Lane, was waylaid and belaboured with stones by a crowd of about 15 persons.

Vasu Goonba, the victim, became unconscious, was removed to the K E M. Hospital where he is detained for treatment with several injuries, mostly on the head. He has not yet regained consciousness and his condition is said to be serious.

Sahedev Dhondoo was arrested on suspicion as it was alleged, he was seen walking in the locality with blood-stained clothes and had in his possession a whip and a heavy leather belt.

Ladoo Dataram, the second accused, was also arrested near the scene of offence.

Both the accused were remanded into police custody till the 29th inst. at the Dadar Court to-day.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN'S ATTITUDE

Talking, to a "Chronicle" representative a prominent Muslim said that he was greatly surprised to read the statement of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that he feels that the Government communique provides sufficient grounds for the Muslim community not to object now to the construction that it won't be a Subha Mandap. I am rather surprised at his attitude.

"The sensible Muslim leaders from the beginning were not in favour of the agitation he carried on but he had a paper and he carried on the propaganda in his paper.

"The attitude of the Hindu leaders has been from the beginning one of fairness, that is they did not propose to do anything which is objectionable to the Muslims.

The Sabha Mandap means Sabha Mandap and even in the resolution of the Improvement Trust, Bhajan and Kirtan are mentioned. The Hindu spokesmen from time to time spoke in the Corporation and in the Conference.

"Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji the leader of the Hindu community has openly stated that the Hindus are prepared to accomodate the Muslim religious point of view and are not prepared to do anything which would hurt their feelings and they are prepared to accommodate and adjust their Bhajan and Kirtan ceremonies so that they may not interfere with the Muslim prayers.

"Now Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan and his friends come forward and say that they have no objection to the Sabha Mandap being built which I am glad to learn to-day. Then why did they start all these agitations?

"Now they wish to take shelter under the Government Communique. Then why were all these feelings created? It is for the Muslim public to judge that. Leaders of this type should be seriously taken to task.

"Muslims should see that even men like Ali Bahadur Khan and his friends, after creating all agitation have no objections to the Sabha Mandap being built and they could be rest assured that the Hindus are prepared to accommodate them and they are not going to do anything which will affect the Muslim prayers.

"The assurance of Mr. Mathuradas Vassanji should satisfy the Muslims so that peace and good feelings will be observed between the two communities.

October 30th, 31st and 1st November have been fixed for the session of the Provincial Non-Agriculturist Conference to be held in Batala, District Gurdaspur, A reception committee has been formed of which so far, 100 Hindu, Sikh and Muslim gentlemen have become members.

APPLICATION TO C. P. M.

Magistrate Refuses To Give Order Under 144

BOMBAY, Thursday.

An attempt to prevent by law the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation from proceeding with the construction of the 'Sabha Mandap' was made by four Mahomedans this morning.

They presented an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate requesting him to pass an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code on the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation, as the erection of the 'Mandap' might lead to a breach of the peace.

Sir Hormuzdyar Dastur, in rejecting the application observed that the erection of the 'Sabha Mandap' could not in itself be any occasion for apprehension to the Mahomedans.

It was the assumed contemplated use of it in future that might be a source of annoyance to the Mahomedans using the mosque.

The Court had no right under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code to anticipate the possibilities that may happen in the remote future.

Text Of Application

Haji Nurmahomed Ahmed and Haji Usman Poonavalla, in the course of the application, said:—

There had been great tension between the Mahomedans and the Hindu communities and everyone realised that a settlement is not arrived at there was every danger of a riot. No settlement had been effected on day by day larger crowds of Hindus and Muslims collected at the temple and the mosque and the temper of the crowds was getting more and more aggressive.

"The crowds this morning" they said, "are greater than ever; word warfare is going on between persons present there and this is having its repercussions in other parts of the city. Some small altercations have already taken place between Mahomedans and Hindus in other parts of the city and it is feared that not only at the site of the recent dispute but also in other parts of the city there may be riots.

"We say that unless an order is served upon the respondents directing them to abstain from proceeding with the work of building on the site of the Shivalingh and the Temple building there is very great danger of the disturbance of the public tranquillity and of a riot and if an order is made directing the respondents not to proceed with the work such order is likely to prevent a disturbance to the tranquility of the city.

GERMAN ARTIST ARRESTED IN KASHMIR

POONA, Oct. 15.

The Kashmir State Police are stated to have arrested one Mr. Walter Layman, a German artist and painter, on a warrant issued by Poona Police. Mr. Walter is alleged to have cheated several big military officers in Poona by selling inferior pictures on the plea of their being superior quality.—United Press.

GAMING ARRESTS AT DADAR

The Bhoiwada Police arrested one Mahomed Yamin Niaz Mahomed, Hussein Mahomed Hussan, Laxman Narayan, and Janardhan Dagdoo in a gambling raid on the ground floor of Tapti Building, Goculdas Pasta Lane, off Vincent Road, last night.

Instruments of gaming and some cash with marked coins and sutta chits were seized.

The suspects were bailed out at the Dadar Court to-day till the 22nd inst.

PATNA HIGH COURT'S "NO" TO BHULABHAI

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Oct. 15.

The Chief Justice of the Patna High Court was moved to-day to accord permission to Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai to appear in contempt of court proceedings pending against Mr. Girindramohan Mishra, acting Chief Manager, Darbhanga Raj. But permission was refused.

It will be recalled the contempt of Court proceedings against Mr. Misra were started by the High Court on the recommendation of Mr. Kemp, District Magistrate Bhagalpur.

It is understood, Sir T. B. Sapru also has been briefed in the case on behalf of Mr. Misra.

Congress Must Support Labour Demands

Achieve National Freedom Through Mass Organisation, Exhorts Batlivala

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

Presiding over the first Delhi Provincial Labour Conference Mr. Sorabji Batlivala criticised the attitude of Congress towards the working classes. He said that though lip sympathy had been paid to trade and peasant unions, whenever questions regarding the working classes had arisen in the legislature, the Congress party failed miserably in supporting their demands. In the country in general, whenever strikes took place, it was a rare occurrence to find the right-wing Congressmen interesting themselves on behalf of the working class. He conceded that recently the Congress Socialist Party had started taking an interested part in the workers' struggles and had been responsible for pressing the Congress towards labour ideology but the constitution of the Congress was such as to leave out the workers and peasants. Besides, the present leadership of the Congress acted as a considerable break upon mass activity because the economic struggle of the masses was not linked to the political campaign of the Congress.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

Defining complete independence of India as the goal of the labour movement in the country, Mr. Batlivala stressed the need for a united front which did not, could not and must not mean a united front of anybody and everybody but that of anti-imperialists alone. Thus what was primarily required was mass organisation of the workers and peasants and other anti-imperialists on the fundamental basis of independence.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Concluding Mr. Batlivala referred to the problem of growing unemployment and declared that it should be tackled before it assumed unwieldy proportions. He described Russia as "the fatherland of the workers where to-day the exploiter has no more place."—A. P.

DELHI LABOUR CONFERENCE OPENS

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

The labour flag hoisting ceremony in connection with the Delhi Provincial Labour Conference which opens its session here this evening was performed by Mr. Bokhari who addressing the gathering stressed the "pitiable condition of labourers who are being systematically and relentlessly exploited by capitalists."

He referred to the triumph of labour over capital in Russia and said that the goal of the labour movement was the replacing of the Capitalist system with Socialistic system. He exhorted the labourers to unite for overthrowing the regime of capitalism.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVT.'S "NO" TO SOCIALIST INTERNEE

HOSHIARPUR, Oct. 13.

Sardar Harjah Singh, a prominent Socialist of Doaba, who is interned in his village Mohalpur, applied to the Punjab Government for allowing him to move about in his constituencies as he is standing for the reformed Punjab Legislative Assembly.

But the Punjab Government has rejected his application.—United Press.

David Sassoon Industrial School

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The Government of Bombay have confirmed the appointment of Mr. R. L. Ferard as Chairman of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay, vice Mr. R. E. Innes, resigned.

Further, Government have appointed Mr. R. C. Giles to be a member of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay.

LABOUR LEADER RELEASED

HOSHIARPUR, Oct. 15.

Mr. Dasondha Singh Canadian, ex-President, All-India Labour Conference Karachi, who was serving his term of imprisonment for violating his internment order in Forezepore Jail, has been released. On his arrival here, he was accorded a rousing reception by the Socialists of the District.—United Press.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGISTS' EDUCATIONAL TOUR

(From Our Correspondent)

SAYAJIGANJ, Oct. 15.

The Senior Students' Department of the Chemical Technology of the Bombay University, now on an educational tour of All-India, for visiting various industrial concerns and interesting places, arrived here this morning, from Bombay, and visited the Alembic Chemical Works the Dinesh Woollen Mills the Kalabhavan Technical Institute and other places. They leave to-night for Anand, and then proceed to Ahmedabad, Delhi Allahabad, Calcutta, Tatanagar, Madras and other places.

Mr. Satyavrata V. Mukerjea is nominated as the Honorary President of the Baroda Economic Association, for the current year.

The Acting Dewan, Colonel Kunar Shivrajsingh is going today to Navsari, to perform the Ashphalt Road opening ceremony.

Efforts are in progress for celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the Amateur Club at Navsari.

The Baroda District Harijan Sevak Sangh has appealed to the City Municipal Commissioner, to provide adequate medical aid to about 1,000 Harijan employees of the Municipality.

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Can a car be GRACEFUL yet PRACTICAL?

SEE THESE NEW MODELS AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF

IN the new Austins, every inch of the body design is practical—comfortable seats, ample room all round and above, full driving vision, safety steel construction, absence of body noises or drumming—yet the body lines are graceful.

These are details of the improvements and new features of the Seven, Ten, Twelve and the New Fourteen, but come and see the Dependable Austins with their new grace and with new refinements.

The same fine Austin quality even lower running and maintenance costs—yet they are stylish in a new way. See them at your nearest Austin Agents.

THE IMPROVED SEVEN

New Engine With Three-Bearing Crankshaft. —This new engine is much more powerful and responsive. It gives better acceleration and higher top speed with extraordinary sweetness and quietness.

More Efficient Brakes. — The new braking system adds greatly to safety and control. With the application of slight pedal pressure retardation is immediate but smooth on all four wheels, and further pressure gives positive braking free from skidding.

Sweet-Acting Clutch. —The new flexible clutch of single plate type takes up the load smoothly—there is no "snatch," engagement being gradual and sure.

Coachwork Refinements.—The body design is of greatly improved appearance. It is now fully panelled and the windscreen has increased slope. The moulding carried horizontally from radiator to rear gives an added touch of smartness.

These many refinements enhance the outstanding performance and appeal of the world-famed Austin Seven. More than ever, with its increased efficiency and acknowledged running economy, this car provides the most dependable form of transport for those who wish to reduce motoring to its lowest cost.

AUSTIN AGENTS

Bombay: The Automobile Co., Ltd.; Calcutta & Darjeeling: Steuart & Co. Ltd.; Madras: South Indian Motor Co.; Lahore: Pearey Lal & Sons (Lahore), Ltd.; Delhi & Rawalpindi: Pearey Lal & Sons, Ltd.; Karachi: Narainda & Co.; Jodhpur & Indore: Sanghi Bros.; Coimbatore: Stanes Motors (South India), Ltd.; Quetta: Menghraj & Co.

Representative for India:
R. E. M. PRATT, P. O. Box 141, DELHI.

TEN, TWELVE & FOURTEEN

New Sound-Insulated Bodies For Silence. —An important feature of these new roomier and more comfortable cars is the absence of body noise. The steel roof, body-sides and floor are covered with special sound-insulating material which ensures silence. In the Sliding-head Twelve and Fourteen a suitcase (fitted on the Ten at extra cost) is housed in the tail together with the spare wheel.

New Brakes For Greater Safety.—New brakes of Girling-pattern are introduced—a system which provides extraordinarily powerful braking action with smooth operation, giving a wide margin of safety.

New Frame—Longer Road Springs For Riding Comfort.—The semi-elliptic road springs front and rear are now longer and, in conjunction with the hydraulic shock absorbers, provide greatly increased riding comfort.

New Engine Mounting—Less Vibration—Larger Body Room. —The engine is carried well forward in new rubber mountings to absorb vibration. The forward position allows more room to be devoted to body space.

Improved Steering—Adjustable Steering Wheel. —The steering has been greatly improved, giving delightfully easy handling and perfect control at all speeds. On the Fourteen Goodwood Saloon the steering wheel is instantly adjustable to the reach of the individual driver.

New Clutch. —On these models a new flexible clutch of single-plate type is also introduced which takes up the drive easily and positively.

New Wheels With Low Pressure Tyres —Still further riding comfort is ensured by the introduction of low pressure tyres on the pressed steel wheels which are handsome and easy to clean.

New Instrument Board Grouping. —In the re-designed fascia board the instruments, with large-sized dials, are now grouped together in a pleasing design and are indirectly lighted, giving non-glare vision for night driving. New type scuttle mounted windscreen wipers are silent in operation.

Prices Effective—Oct. 15th, 1936.

At Main Ports.

	Rs.
SEVEN	
Two Seater	2,155
Open Tourer	2,355
Fixed Head Saloon Ruby	2,480
De Luxe Saloon Ruby	2,625
Pearl Cabriolet	2,690
TEN-FOUR	
Tourer and Two Seater	3,360
Cambridge Fixed Head Saloon	3,460
Cambridge De Luxe Saloon	3,800
Colwyn Cabriolet	3,740
TWELVE-FOUR	
Tourer and Two Seater	3,990
New Ascot Fixed Head Saloon	4,130
New Ascot De Luxe Saloon	4,500
FOURTEEN 15.9 h.p.	
Tourer and Two Seater	4,515
Goodwood Fixed Head Saloon	4,650
Goodwood De Luxe Saloon	5,050

AUSTIN WHAT AN INVESTMENT!

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN

Gold Firm But Silver Unchanged And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

On Thursday crossrates ruled steady.

HEDGE SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton opened firm but prices later eased on hedge selling and liquidation.

GOLD FIRM.

London gold was firm but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT EASY.

Wheat was easy on profit-taking but other commodities were firm.

SECURITIES NORMAL.

The London Stock Exchange staged a quiet session but the undertone was favourable. Giltedged securities were normal.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	12.01
To-day's opening	12.08
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	11.95
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	6.74
To-day's opening	6.74
Difference	Nil.
To-day's closing	6.71
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 220

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct. 15.

The cotton market at the beginning displayed fairly good activity on the continuation of satisfactory demand and the growing conviction that the Tripartite stabilisation plan would prove most constructive. Later however occasional hedge selling and liquidation were in evidence and prices showed a lower tendency.

Operations in March commenced at 12.08 i.e. 7 points higher than previous closing. Prices later sagged to 12.00 on liquidation and unfavourable foreign advices.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.95 with a decline of 6 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 15.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(12.04/12.02) 12.07/12.05
December	(12:02/12,02) 12.01/12.01
January	(12.06/12.03) 12.08/12.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.74) 6.74
American December (6.74) 6.73
Egyptian October (10.74) 10.62
Egyptian November (10.74) 10.62

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 15.

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct. 15.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows

METALS

Tin (£200 buyers £200 1/4 sellers. Very steady) £199 3/4 buyers £200 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (£18 3/16 buyers £18 5/16 sellers. Very steady) £18 3/16 buyers £18 5/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£45 1/4 to £45 3/4) £45 1/4 to £45 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay October November (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers)

Linseed Calcutta October. November (£13 5/16 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata October (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal November (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 11/16 sellers.

TEA

Indian Pekoe	(0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher	(1-11) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe	(0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher	(2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

JUTE

New Crop October November (£17 1/4) £17 1/2 paid and sellers.

Dunlop October (£19 3/4) £19 3/4 sellers

Lightning October (£18 1/4) £18 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 paid and value) 7 15/16 paid and value.

Forward January March (8 paid and buyers) 8 paid and value

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Rs. a. p
Wheat January 1937	5 11 9
Wheat May 1937	5 5 9
Linseed 1937	7 5 3

Wheat and linseed steady.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	4.89 13/32
To-day's opening	4.89 21/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	4.89 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	4.89 1/4
To-day's opening	4.89 3/8
To-day's closing	4.89 9/16
Difference	+.00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Oct. 15.

Previous closing	105.06
To-day's opening	105.03
To-day's closing	105.01
Difference	—.05

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 15.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.89 3/8 there was some good feeling and the rate gradually rose to 4.89 13/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.89 9/16.

Franc opened at 105.06 and gradually eased to 105.10 with very little business transacting.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 105.01

SILVER CABLES

London, Oct. 15.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Speculators and China sold. Business small. Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

	London, Oct. 15. Last Price.	To-day' Price.
Spot	20d.	20d.
Forward	20d.	20d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 15.

Gold per fine ounce (£7-2-0) £7-2-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct. 15.

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 15. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(7.924) 7.934
New York on Bombay	(37.04) 36.98
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/8) 0.92
London on Milan	(93.06) 93.03
London on Shanghai	(1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 15.

Chicago wheat December opened quiet at 1.16 1/4. Prices eased on some profit-taking and outside selling in the absence of steadier cables from outside.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 102 1/4 and March 97 but the market was later offset by forecast of rains in Australia for next 48 hours.

BRUWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 5 0

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 15. 11-0 p.m.

Silver ready	49 10 0
Silver 1st settlement	49 11 0
Silver 2nd settlement	49 13 0
Gold ready	35 2 3
Gold 1st settlement	35 2 3
Gold 2nd settlement	35 2 0
Sovereigns	22 2 6

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct. 15.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/4 as against the previous closing the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 15. 3-30 p.m.

Apart from wild dealings associated with the commencement of dealings in Morris Motors 5 shillings ordinary shares at 38/9 which jumped to 45 and were then 41/9 general business was quiet but there were some good features. Copper shares were strong and active.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 5/8) £85 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108 1/4) £108 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 7/8) £109 7/8

5 per cent Indian Loan (£117 3/8) £117 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£1/8 1/4) £108 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 5/8) £115 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-0) 20-0

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (24 3/8) £4 3/8

Hydro Electric (dol 9 5/8) dol 9 1/2

Musical Industries (23-0) 23-0

Princhin Johnson (49-7 1/2) 49-7 1/2

Imperial Chemical (42-1 1/2) 41-6

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (10-6) 10-6

Woolsworth New Ford (147-0) 148-0

Realisation 1930 (£90 3/4) £91

Dunlop Rubber (37-10 1/2) 37-10 1/2

Unilever Ordinary (40-4 1/2) 39-10 1/2

Ford Motors (35-0) 35-0

Cables and Wireless (£6 3/8) £6 3/8

British American Tobacco (133-1 1/2) 133-1 1/2

Carreas A (£9 7/8) £9 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (£168 1/8) £167 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd (27-0) 27-0

Distillers (110-3) 110-3

Bradford Dyers (10-0) 10-0

British Celanese (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (56-3) 56-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (57-7 1/2) 57-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-7 1/2) 9-3

Vickers Limited Ordinary (38-4 1/2) 38-0

Inter Nickels (£62 3/4) £63 3/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (8-6) 9-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct. 15. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £98 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£119 1/2) £119 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£112 7/8) £113

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6

Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6

Empire of India Ceylon (28-0) 27-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (32-0) 32-0

Gula Kelampong (28-9) 30-0

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-0) 33-3

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Landy (61-10 1/2) 61-10 1/2

Burma Corporation (11-3) 11-3

Rio Tintos (£17 1/2) £18 1/2

East Rand Proprietors (71-9) 71-9

Rand Imam (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15) £15

Gedule New (£9 7/8) £9 7/8

New Modders (41-10 1/2) 42-6

Sub Nigel (£12) £12

Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2

Union Corporation (£9 7/4) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (48-1 1/2) 48-1 1/2

Anglo Iranian (93-9) 93-1 1/2

Burma Oil (101-10 1/2) 101-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (32-7 1/2) 33-0

Shell Transport (£117 1/2) £116 1/4

Royal Dutch (£43 1/2) £43 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Royal Westerns (£60) £59 1/2

L and S Ordinary (£29 3/4) £29 3/4

L N E R Defd (£6 1/2) £6 1/2

Southern Dutch (£26 1/8) £26 1/8

South Deferred (£136 1/2) £135 1/2

London Transport 'C' Stock (£102 1/4) £102 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct. 15.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 72 3/8) dol 71 3/4

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 42 3/8) unquoted.

U S Steel Common (dol 76 3/4) dol 75 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 141 1/2) dol 141 1/4

STOCK EXCHANGE AND MORRIS MOTOR SHARES

Biggest Crush in Living Memory

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Several brokers fainted and were carried out of the Stock Exchange in the biggest crush in living memory on the occasion of first dealings in morris motor 5 shilling ordinary shares of which Lord Nuffield recently decided to sell 2,650 thousand.

Queues of brokers four deep stretched across the Stock Exchange before opening hours to execute orders on behalf of clients impeding operations of Jobbers in other sections.

Quotations for several hours were chaotic and rose from 39 shillings to 46 before settling around 42.

On the Stock Exchange Morris dealings were the outstanding feature of the day. Coppers were in the ascendant on the strength of the metal and increased production.

Oils also provided active features elsewhere Central Argentine Railway preferred jumped 10 points on the dividend of 3 1/2 per cent.

In commodities copper was strong and active on excellent trade and speculative demand. Cocoa was firm on similar reasons and in sympathy with New York.

Wall Street was irregular.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Durga Puja Holidays

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The Calcutta Share market remains closed from the evening of October 19 until the morning of November 2 owing to Durga Puja holidays.—A. P.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Uninteresting

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

Jutes ruled steady with limited turnover. Coals were unchanged. Teas were interesting. In miscellaneous almost all engineerings were in strong demand at advancing rates while great eastern hotels, Indian coppers and Burma corporations wanted at equally hardening prices. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Two and threefourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/7 small lot; three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 107/8; five per cent loan 1945/55 121/7; five per cent U. P. bonds 1944 116/12; three per cent new U. P. bonds 1961/66 100/8.

Banks:—Central 34/8; Imperial fully paid 1582; Reserve 138/4.

Coals:—Bengal 302 small lot; Burrakur 14/14; East Indian 16/8; Mundulpore 6/11; Peach valley 33/8; Searsole 3/5.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 383 small lot; Bally 185; Bally pref 143; Budge Budge 257/8; Calcutta Jute pref 110/12 ex div: Gourepore 370 small lot; Howrah 52; Kinnison pref 163; Kamarhatty 481; Kanknarrah 394 small lot; National 22; Northbrook 37/10 small lot; Orient 181.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corporation 8/1 small lot; Indian copper corporation 3/4; Indian steel and wire products ordy 190; Indian steel and wire products defd 94/8; Indian iron and steel 14/13; Calcutta safe deposit 2 premium; Great Eastern Hotel 144; Ganges rope 314; Indo-Burma petroleum pref 134; Indian paper pulp 158/8 small lot; Midnapore Zemindary 80; India General Navigation ordy 106/8 small lot.

Sugars:—Balrampore 15/6; Buland 13/5; Samastipore 8/11.

The share market remains closed from the evening of 19th October until the morning of 2nd November owing to Durga Puja holiday.—A.P.

STOCKS BALANCE PRODUCTION

No Surprise Caused By Increase In Output

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Further increase of 5 per cent in copper production has not caused surprise among the dealers in metal, who express the opinion that if the demand continues at the present rate—and there is no reason why it should not be increased—the output should "be very easily lapped up".

The biggest buying orders in the market to-day were on account of consumers who are faced with very large demand for copper for rearmament purposes and the market feeling inclines unanimously to the view that higher prices in the near future are inevitable and the commodity is still very cheap.

The sentiment has been further bolstered up by the knowledge that the stocks continue to decline despite increases in production. Moderately large bull account exists which may make occasional fluctuations but this is very likely to be outweighed by persistent excellence of consumer demand for Osaka.—Reuter.

DELHI PRINTING PRESS RAIDED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

The local C.I.D. to-day raided a printing press in the cloth market and, it is alleged, found a large number of railway tickets in the process of being printed. Some of the tickets are stated to be quite blank while quite a large number of them are only half printed.—A. P.

COMPANY LAW RATIFIED

(Continued from Page 7.)

pared to be as accommodating as possible.

ENCROACHMENT ON LIBERTIES.

Mr. B. Das opposed the Bill as it involved encroachment of the liberties of the people and of the civil administration. He said that under the new Constitution defence was a Reserved Subject and asked why the Government of India to-day was anxious to curtail the powers of their successors and of the Civil and Provincial administration.

COMPENSATION NOT SATISFACTORY.

Other non-official speeches were more helpful to the circulation motion. There was all-round recognition that the existing practice which is faulty would be improved and legalised. But Mr. Saxena, Dr. Ziauddin and Mr. Gyansham Singh Gupta were critical that the provisions relating to compensation were not satisfactory.

Dr. Khan Sahib would have no power given to military officers to sit on the Compensation Committee, which he wanted to be confined to agriculturists.

Dr. Ziauddin complained that rule-making powers proposed to be vested in the Governor-General-in-Council would mean that powers of the legislature to look into these matters would be curtailed. This complaint was reflected in other speeches as well. Dr. Ziauddin wanted the cultivators to receive six months notice instead of only one month.

WANTED SAFEGUARDS.

Mr. Aney's speech crystallised the attitude of the Opposition, which did not oppose circulation, but desired safeguards to protect the rights and interests of cultivators and landowners as found in the English Act which the present Bill did not fully adopt.

Mr. Tottenham emphasised that changes in the constitution would not affect the question and promised to forward all points raised in the debate while circulating the Bill.

The motion for circulation was agreed to.

DR. DESHMUKH'S BILL.

Dr. Deshmukh moved for a Select Committee of eighteen members on his bill to amend the Hindu Law governing Hindu women's right to property.

Sir N. N. Sircar said Government was prepared to support the Bill in so far as rights were intended to be given to widows. Government were unable to extend those rights to daughters. Thus Government in agreeing to a Select Committee did not agree with the principle of the whole Bill.

Dr. Deshmukh assured Sir N. N. Sircar that he would also be prepared to confine the Bill to widows.

The Committee consists of members from all parties.

Mr. G. B. Narang then moved consideration of the Durgha Khwaja Bill as passed by the Council of State.

Mr. Narang said that the shrine was held in great respect not only by Muslims all over India but also by Hindus, many of whom visited it in a real spirit of devotion.

BILL NEEDS AMENDMENTS.

Sir Mohamed Yakub was glad that a day had been allotted for the Bill to enable them to pass it in this session. The Bill required amendments which he hoped would be agreed to by various parties. He congratulated Messrs. Mirza and Abdul Qadir who had prepared the material and gave it to Raja Ghaznafar Ali.

Dr. Ziauddin thought that nothing would be lost by an year's delay. Peculiar procedure had been adopted as the Bill was never referred to a Select Committee by the Council of State.

Sir N. N. Sircar suggested that the question hour be dispensed with to-morrow if the House wished to conclude discussion on the Bill.

Pt. G. B. Pant said that as there was likely to be agreement they should have questions.

The President adjourned the House till to-morrow when the session would end positively whether the debate on the Bill will be concluded or not.—A. P.

SAXENA'S ADJOURNMENT MOTION HELD OVER

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The President in the Assembly gave the opposition time till to-morrow to produce authentic information that 11 Patwaris and two court peons were suspended by the United Provinces Government for attending an election meeting addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Home Member said that they were suspended, primarily, for absenting themselves from their post of duty without leave and were suspected of having attended the Jawaharlal meeting. Mr. Saxsena's Adjournment motion on the subject was thus held over till to-morrow.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Jalavijaya of 2,297 Reg Tons, Capt. F T. W. Lewis arrived from Rangoon via Colombo, Tuticorin, Trivandrum, Quilon, Cochin, Calicut and Badagra with general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Vita of 1,955 Reg Tons, Capt. E. H. Brady arrived from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, Port Okha and Porebunder with passengers specie and general cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Carthage of 7,688 Reg Tons, Capt. H. M. Jack arrived from London via Tangier, Marseilles, Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Corthage of 7,688 Reg Tons. Capt. H. M. Jack sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China, Japan Ports, with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B. I S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Vasna of 2,026 Reg Tons, Capt. A. Tiler sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with passengers and local cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Burdwan of 2.879 Reg Tons, Capt T. E. Daniel sailed for Kobe via Colomb and China Japan Ports, with local and same bottom cargo

B. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Sirsa of 3.387 Reg Tons Capt. N. Cockburn sailed for Karachi via Bhavnagar, with local and same bottom cargo.

The following steamers entered for Loading on 15-10-36:—

S.S. Corte Rosso (L for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Tarantra (G. Tr. Co.) for Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Karanja (M. M. & Co.) for African Ports

S.S. Bankura (M. M. & Co.) for Persian Gulf ports via Karachi

S.S. Varsova (M M. & Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Toyama Maru (N. Y. K.) for China, Japan Ports via Karachi and Colombo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay: Oct. 15.

3 Nirpura 3647, London 17-10, M M and Co.

4 Ranenfels 5207 Hamburg, 20-10 L Edwards Ltd.

5 Muroran Maru 3251. Yokohama 17-10, N Y Kaisha.

9 Britannia, 5281, Liverpool, 15-10 Grahams T. Co.

14 Jeypore 3209, Kobe 17-10, M M and Co.

16 Viceroy of India 10027, London 17-10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Vasna 2026, Busrah, 15-10 M M and Co.

5 Oostcappelle 348, M. Coast 16-10, Merchant S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Torungen 1142, Bangkok 15-10, F F Campbell & Co.

B Jalavijaya 2297, Karachi, N F, Scindia S N Co.

C|R Haresfield 3212, Rangoon 17-10 M M & Co.

F Alavi 2161, Jeddah, 15-10, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Strathnaver 22-10 P & O S N Co.

Kaisar-I-Hind 29-10 P & O S N Co.

Strathaird 5-11 P & O S N Co.

Warfield 27-10 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Glasgow; 18-10; Killick Nixon and Co.

City of Simla; 19-10; Killick Nixon and Co.

Tuscania 21-10 Graham's Trading Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Garfield 15-10 F F Campbell and Co.

City of Glasgow, 18-10 F. F. Campbell and Co.

Pres. Polk 29-10 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA JAPAN

Holland Maru 21-10 O S Kaisha.

Hamburg Maru 24-0 O. S. Kaisha.

Toyama Maru 16-10, N. Y. Kaisha

Conte Rosso; 17-10; Lloyd Triestino.

Kidderpore 28-10 P & O S N Co.

Tango Maru 30-10 N Y Kaisha.

Calcutta Maru 26-10 N Y Kaisha

Bhutan, 25-10, M M and Co.

FROM BASRA.

Varela 24-10 M M and Co.

Bankura; 15-10; M. M. and Co

Bandra, 29-10 M M and Co.

Barpeta 22-10 M M and Co.

FROM CALCUTTA

Garbeta 15-10 M M and Co.

FROM JAVA

Silverash 29-10 Volkart Bros.

FROM KARACHI

Frauenfels 29-10 Lionel Edward.

FROM SYDNEY

Mongolia 24-10 P & O S N Co.

FROM HULL

Kioto 17-10 James Finlay & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 17-10 P. & O. S. N. Co.

Mongolia 24-10 P. & O. S. N. Co.

Kaiser-I-Hind, 31-10; P and O S N Coy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Hongkong 19-10 Killick Nixon and Co.

Britannia 15-10 Grahams T. Coy.

Tuscania 29-10 Graham's Trading Co.

City of Simla 9-11 Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 30-10 F. F. Campbell and Co.

City of Glasgow 21-10. F. F. Campbell & Co.

Pres. Garfield 16-10. F. F Campbell & Co

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Muraran Maru 16-10 N. Y. Kaisha.

Jeypore 15-10 P & O S N Co.

Anyo Maru 10-10 N. Y. Kaisha.

Taijin Maru; 24-10; N Y Kaisha.

FOR GENOA

Carnero 26-10 Lloyd Triestino.

Conte Rosso 13-10 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi 15-10 Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR BASRA.

Bankura 21-10 M M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Kenya 30-9 M M & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

Strathnaver 23-10 P & O S N Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Lindenfels, 27-10; Lionel Edwards, Ltd.

City of Hongkong. 19-10: Killick Nixon and Coy.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Sirsa 13-10-36

„ Viceroy of India .. 14-10-36

„ Torungen 14-10-36

IMPORTS.

Bombay: Oct. 15.

S S Sumatra; Agents L Edward Ltd., from Goteborg:—559 bdls cetling boards, 330 bdls box boards, 982 bls paper, 250 bags sulphate of alumina, 475 c|s nails, 257 c|s steel hinges, 70 c|s stoves and parts.

From Rotterdam:—50 bls straw boards, 80 bls paper, 50 brrls corn syrup, 53 c|s elect. lamps, 250 bags serolin, 125 bags swellon, 85 c|s cheese.

From Oslo:—936 bls printing paper, 100 bags nitrate of soda, 811 bls paper, 300 bags wood pulp, 1678 c|s nails, 85 c|s codliver oil, 343 bdls box boards, 95 d|s carbide,

From Kotka:—277 reels paper, 45 bls boards.

From Antwerp:—198 c|s colour, 203 d|bgs railway access., 1399 bdls M S rounds, 238 c|s rivets, 19 c|s iron screws, 224 pcs cement pipes, 250 c|s window glass, 50 c|s iron blocks, 46 bls paper.

From Hamburg:—39 c|s pad locks, 33 c|s Y M sheeting, 950 bgs bolts and nuts, 15 d|s grease, 43 c|s wood ware, 18 c|s medicines, 81 bls boards, 100 bdls iron wire, 114 c|s wire nails, 15 c|s elect. lamps and parts, 52 brrls potash, 45 c|s hard ware, 200 coils galv. wire, 423 bls paper, 41 c|s hammers, 32 c|s cycle and access., 42 c|s chains, 52 c|s batteries, 67 d|s bleaching powder.

From Stockholm:—68 cases stoves.

S.S. India; Agents L T, from Genoa:—43 bls cotton tissue mixed yarn, 20 c|s buttons, 27 c|s elect. lamps, 25 bgs almonds, 49 c|s olive oil, 3900 slabs white marble, 30 c|s wine, 67 bls sp. silk yarn, 129 c|s lift parts, 64 c|s vermouth, 90 carbags hydrogen peroxide.

From Marseilles:—34 d|s caustic soda, 60 c|s vermouth, 15 c|s matches, 60 bags roots.

From Leghorn:—200 bags marble powder, 600 bags marble chips, 35 bales pad locks, 25 bls tissues, 7270 pieces marble slabs, 183 bls rugs.

EXPORTS.

Bombay: Oct. 15.

S S Pres. Garfield, for Alexandria:—53 bls cotton p goods, H Manilal and Co.

For Genoa:—220 bls cotton, Volkart Bros.; 103 bls cotton, Bombay Co., Ltd.

For New York:—67 bags flea seed A Virji and Co; 200 bls cotton waste, L O Vora; 12 bls rags, Patel and Co.

For Marseilles:—5 bales kid skins D Abraham and Sons.

For Suez:—90 bales cotton goods A Virji and Co.

S S Ranenfels, for Hamburg:—291 bls cotton fly, Tex. Produce Ltd; 840 bags gr. oil cakes, M Husein and Co.; 225 bls cotton fly, Sapt Tex Pro. Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—60 bales cotton Bombay Co., Ltd.

For Antwerp:—7 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons.

For Bremen:—300 bls cotton, Volkart Bros.

Large Cotton Consumption Figures

ACTIVE GENERAL BUYING

Some Realising And Hedging

STABILISATION PLAN CONSTRUCTIVE

Bombay, October 15.

On Wednesday the New York Cotton Futures Market was firm with active general buying.

Later on there was some realising and hedge selling.

The Currency Stabilisation Plan is considered constructive and large September consumption figure encouraged buyers.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market opened very steady and advanced on higher Liverpool and Egyptian cables. There was active trade and foreign buying together with Wall-Street buying. Prices thereafter reacted partially on increased hedge selling and realising.

Spot demand was firm and cotton textiles were strong, but hedge continued and a portion of the rise was lost

We repeatedly stressed that the statistical situation was very strong and consumption is likely to increase. The growing conviction that the tripartite stabilisation plan would prove most constructive and it brightened the market which was further encouraged by large consumptive figures.

The crop in the Western Belt is now gathered but rains damaged the quality in the Eastern Belt.

PRICE MOVEMENT.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 8 points with March 12.03 and under general buying prices recorded a further rise of 9 points and March was quoted 12.12 which was the highest level. Later prices declined 11 points under hedge selling and March was quoted 12.01 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net rise of 8 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 12.45c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were 7 points up at 12.42c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with March 6.70. There was general buying including trade on strong statistical outlook but the rise met light hedging and profit taking. Later there was persistent trade and some speculative support which absorbed hedging and straddle selling. The market closed at a rise of 9 to 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 6.99d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quietly steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close October was quoted 5.49 January 5.47 and March 5.47.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was firm with improved buying. Sakels futures closed 8 to 15 points up with Spot cotton 13 points higher at 10.94d. Uppers futures closed 9 points higher with Spot cotton 7 points up at 7.57d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton market was strong on impressive buying and Sakels futures closed 59 to 51 points up. Ashmouni contracts also advanced 28 to 30 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (12-15 p.m.)	12.12+17
New York March lowest (2-5 p.m.)	12.01+06
Liverpool March highest	6.75+10
Liverpool March lowest	6.70+05

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cable advices from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: 'Advance owing to general revival of confidence and improving trade situation. Consumption estimates are being increased. Spinners are buying spot cotton freely. Our opinion is that the position is very favourable.'

Liverpool: 'Though hedging crop may retard advance believe eventually materially higher as general situation encouraging.'

New York: 'Good outside support. Reacted towards the close under hedge-selling. Advise purchase on weak spots.'

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton during September at 645,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during the month was 29,700 bales.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Weekly crop mostly picked West, staple damage by rains East.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Foreign and domestic buying on large September consumption and strong goods market. Co-operatives and spot interests sold.

New York: Consumption report bullish. Hedge selling has about reached its peak. Market appears overbought temporarily.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 14

December	12.00+08
January	11.96+09
March	12.01+06
May	12.02+04
July	11.95+02
Middling Spot	12.45+08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct 14

October	12.01+10
December	11.97+07
January	11.90+04
Middling Spot	12.42+07

NEW YORK

New York, Oct 14

11-00 A.M RANGES

December	12.07 to 12.07
January	12.01 to 12.01

NOON CALL

December	12.05
January	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct 14

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	65,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	12,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	16,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 14

October	6.75+08
November	6.75+08
December	6.74+08
January	6.74+08
February	6.74+10
March	6.74+09
April	6.72+09
May	6.70+09
June	6.67+09
July	6.65+09
August	6.49+09
September	6.43+09
October	6.39+09
Middling Spot	6.99+10
	to-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations.
January	6.72
March	6.72

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 14

F G F SAKELLARIDIS

October	10.71
November	10.71
January	10.48
March	10.33
May	10.15
July	10.02
August	10.02
Middling Spot	10.94

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 14

BROACH	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.66
Fine (Good staple)	5.81
Superfine (Good staple)	5.96
OOMRA	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.67
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.82
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.97
BENGAL	
Good	4.49
Fully Good	4.59
Fine	4.71

LONDON SEEDS

London, Oct 14

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. Oct sellers	£11-10-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. Oct Nov sellers	£13-6-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. Oct Nov sellers	£13-12-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. Oct Nov sellers	£12-18-9
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. Oct Nov sellers	£13-2-6

LINSEED OIL

London, Oct 14

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Oct sellers	24/4 1/2
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Nov Dec sellers	24/7 1/2

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern: Fair in interior sections, unsettled on the coasts.

Central: Generaluly fair

Western: Fair, little change temperatures.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 15

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs 220/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 221. Later on there was scattered realising and prices declined to Rs. 220/12. The undertone of the market is quiet. Local operators are still hesitant but in view of strong position of cotton, we prefer purchases on all declines.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 2 points but the market opened steady with prices unchanged. In the local market there was improved buying and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 220/4. The market finally closed at 5-30 p.m as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M.	221	0	0
Oomra D/J.	198	4	0
Bengal D/J.	158	4	0

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Java ready	13 9 0
September shipment	3 10 0
October Dec. shipment	3 11 6
Jan-Mar. shipment	3 10 6
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Saraya ready	12 15 0
Spot Java	F.4.30

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 13th October	1,431
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1936	40,269
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	69,644
Decrease	29,375

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Oct. 15.

London Market:—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£41/0/0
Standard Copper 3 months	£41/2/6
Electrolytic copper	£45/15/0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	10 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	10 cents
Bombay Market:—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 34-4-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 42-8-0

Tone:—Firm.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct 14

Broach A/M 1937 opening 219 3/4; highest 221; lowest 219 3/4; closing 221

Oomra D/J opening 197 1/4; highest 198 1/4; lowest 197 1/4; closing 198 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 156 1/2; highest 158; lowest 156 1/2; closing 158

Tejimandi for Broach A/M Settlement (21-10-36) Rs. 3

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 17 1/2

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Oct 14

SAKEL—	
November	16.43+59
January	17.73+56
April	17.25+51
ASHMOUNI—	
October	13.12+29
December	13.21+28
February	13.28+30
April	13.34+30

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct 15

October	215.70—50
December	209.40—50
January	208.50—40
February	207.80—20
April	206.90—130

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Weekly Weather Report: In Texas cotton has been nearly picked except in the North-West apart from light top-crops. In Oklahoma picking is still slow. In the Central States progress was slow till the end of the week owing to rains. In the Eastern Belt unfavourable downpours resulted in poor progress in picking with considerable damage to open bolls.

Liverpool Wheat Market

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

March Liverpool entirely dependent on Southern Hemisphere weather. Although standing at a big discount under December we consider it the best proposition for making bear sales whilst December best bull counter. Many selling December buying March as straddle but we do not favour the operation for time being.

New York Sugar

New York, Oct. 14.

December	2.43—02
January	2.46—01
May	2.48+01
July	2.49+09

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Octo 14

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£88 1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£116 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 3/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 1/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£106 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£117 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£115 3/4
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	£15 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg)	£:03
National Bank of India	£46 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

BOMBAY, Oct. 15.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained entirely closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct 14

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	88 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	108 1/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct 15

Yesterday London gold prices advanced one penny to £7-2-0 while London-Paris Exchange rate was 5 points up at 105.06. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.89 13/32. London silver market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged at 20d. Montreal market was easy and closed at a decline of 5 to 20 points. New York silver was quoted at 44 3/4 cents. The local market was steady with a moderate turnover. Gold was steady with a slightly better enquiry.

GOLD—	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	35	2	9
Aso delivery	35	2	9
Aso tejimandi	0	4	0
Kartaka delivery	35	2	7
Kartaka tejimandi	0	7	6
SILVER—			
Ready	49	10	6
Aso delivery	49	10	6
Aso tejimandi	0	11	0
Kartaka delivery	49	12	0
Kartaka tejimandi	1	7	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct 14

October	44.60—20
December	44.85—05
March	44.95—05

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

October	105 5/8d.
December	102 1/8d.
March	96 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Oct. 14.

December	1.16 3/4c.
May	1.15 5/8c.
July	1.00 3/8c.

Australian Wheat Crops

Bombay, Oct 15

Latest estimate Ausaralia 118 Million Bushels due to wide spread frost in Newsouthwales after rainless September: previous estimates were 130 and 145 Millions.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Oct 15

The local market was quiet but steady and with a limited turnover closed at 2-30 p.m. as under:

Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	38	10	0
Highest	38	10	0
Lowest	38	5	0
Closing	38	9	0
Castorseed May—			
Opening	35	9	0
Highest	35	9	0
Lowest	35	4	3
Closing	35	9	0
Cottonseed Jan—			
Opening	20	0	0
Highest	20	1	6
Lowest	19	14	0
Closing	20	0	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 14

Spot	20
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 14

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-2-0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Oct 14

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months' market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 14

T T London on:		
New York closing rate	4.89	1/4
Paris	105.06	
Berlin	12.17	
Madrid	nominal	53.00
Amsterdam	9.15	1/2
Brussels	29.07	1/2
Milan	93.06	
Berne	21.29	1/4
Prague	138.25	

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct 15

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Oct December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32 3/16 Jan on
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 3/16 7/32 Jan on
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	273 5/8
Banks selling T T	271 5/8
Banks buying T T	269 2/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	786
Banks buying T T	801
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	68 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	68 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 7/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 14th instant	4.89 3/8
Japan/London 15th instant	1/3 1/32
Java London 15th instant	9.11
Hongkong/London 15th instant	1/8
Shanghai/London 15th instant	1/3 7/16
London/Paris 14th instant	105.06
London/Belgium 14th instant	29.07 1/2
London/Switzerland 14th instant	21.29 1/4
London/Berlin 14th instant	12.17
London/Stockholm 14th instant	19.30 1/2
London/New York 14th instant	4.89 1/4
London/Amsterdam 14th instant	9.15 1/2

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold 13th instant	£7-1-11
Gold 14th instant	£7-2-0
Silver London Ready 13th instant	20
14th instant	20
Silver London Forward 13th instant	20
14th instant	20
Silver New York Ready. 13th instant	45
14th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 13th instant	5/8 p.c.
14th instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 13th instant	3/4 p.c.
14th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.a.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.a.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.a.
6 Mos.	1 p.a.

Tone:—Easy.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Oct. 15.

	Cwts.
Wheat	7,210
Linseed	844
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	311
Gingellyseed	212
Groundnuts	6,127
Rice	10,356
Myrabollams	183
Cottonseed	862
Mowraseed	8
Gram	921
Joowar	163
Bajree	327
Indian Sugar	6,318
	Tons.
Coal	797

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of September 1936, 41,122 tons of ore were mined. 33,800 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 12,153 tons of Leady Concentrates. 12,078 tons of lead-bearing material, including 34 tons of High Grade Ore were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 6,551 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—

6,125 tons Refined Lead.

500,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 6,813 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 6.75 ounces of Silver, 3.55 per cent Lead, 57.4 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 600 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 6,291 tons Copper Ore.

80 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 360 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 129 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 174; May 160; at Cross Rate 4.89 13/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 221 Liverpool May 6.68 Rs. 70 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 221 New York May 12.09 Rs. 52 at Cross Rate 4.89 13/32

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct 14

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers 8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Oct 14

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan Feb sellers	36/6
Wheat Barletta Russo Jan Feb sellers	36/7 1/2
Wheat South Australian	Unquoted.

AMERICAN COTTON NOTES

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have received the following notes by air mail from New York dated Sept. 28:—

Devaluation of the franc may be expected to stimulate the French textile industry. France used somewhat less than 700,000 bales of American cotton last year. It could be expected to increase consumption this season by 100,000 bales or more.

* * * *

The pound has declined from above dol 5.06 recently to dol 4.91 followed by a partial recovery. Most cotton competing with American are sold based on sterling Fortunately cotton prices in terms of sterling have risen to offset approximately the decline in sterling.

* * * *

There is nothing in the Internation agreement which would set aside any existing possibilities of further adjustments of dollar value such as the markets have feared because of an unbalanced budget.

* * * *

The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates that the world consumed over 27,700,000 bales of all cotton last season, 1,900,000 more than the previous record year, and nearly 1,500,000 more than last year's production.

* * * *

There is every prospect now of American domestic consumption of around 7,000,000 bales for the season offsetting any predictable crop in exports from last season and still leaving room for a large reduction of carryover. Exports recently have leaped ahead of last season at this time.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Oct 14

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	45
Electric Power and Light	15
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	44
United Corporation	7
American Tel and Tel	178 2/4
Western Union Telg	88
Great North Pfd Rly	46
New York Central Rly	48
Pennsylvania Rly	44
Southern Pacific Rly	46
Union Pacific Rly	143
Republican Steel	26
Gen Amr Transportation	62
Bethelehem Steel	74
United States Steel	76 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	42 3,4
Int Nickel of Canada	61 1/4
Chrysler	126
General Motors	71 1/4
General Electric	48 5/8
Kelvinator	22
Westinghouse Airbrake	45
American Radiator	23
Socony	16
Amr. Celanese	27
Chase Bank	49 1/2
National City Bank	43 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	470
Allied Stores	14
Montgomery Ward	54
North Amr Com	32
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	80
Houston Oil	10

Irregularity probable for next few days.

CESSATION OF SELLING IN RUBBER

Market Advices

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and, Gibson Liverpool:—

Cotton:—Though hedging crop may retard advance, we believe eventually in materially higher prices as general situation is encouraging.

Rubber:—Estate selling 1937 position ceased for time being; Dutch East Indies Native shipments for September below quota 8

Copper:—Expansion in consumption more than offsetting increased production; see no signs of lessening demand. £40/17/6.

Lead:—Unabated activity of Lead consuming trades in this country; if Continental demand broadens, we think prices higher yet. £18/3/9.

Scheduled Banks

A Press communique states:—

Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday, the 9th Oct. 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	131,28,34,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	99,50,11,000
(iii) Cash in India.—	
(a) Notes	5,04,61,000
(b) Rupees	52,60,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	23,92,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	25,74,39,000
(v) Advances in India	86,00,42,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	2,64,83,000

Published under Section 46 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Wheat And Linseed

Bombay, Oct 15

Following steady foreign advices the local market was fairly active to-day with improved buying. There was absence of selling and Australian crop reports were unfavourable.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	7	5	0
Wheat January	5	12	0
Wheat May	5	6	0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Oct 14

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 3/4

STEADY TONE IN YARN

Bombay, Oct. 14.

The important event during the week has been the publication on Thursday the 8th instant, the third American Bureau Report which proved to be a slightly bearish document, but so far as the Yarn Market is concerned it has produced no change either in prices or in the offtake of yarns. Prices in the Cotton Market have moved within a narrow range since our last report and as a result prices in yarns have also remained more or less unchanged. The undertone, however, continues to remain very steady and this has produced a feeling of confidence not only in the local market but in almost all consuming centres of India. Enquiries have definitely increased but the buying continues to remain very limited and in small lots mostly for prompt delivery. In case of foreign yarns, prices have remained firm with an upward tendency. Stocks of all kinds of yarns, Indian and Foreign, in the consuming districts are not very large and the general condition in the Yarn Trade remains quite healthy. It is believed in the well informed circles that the demand from the consuming centres will show gradual improvement in the next few weeks and if cotton continues to remain steady at or about this level, prices in yarns will show some moderate improvement in course of time.

ENGLISH YARNS.

No business has been possible in this class of yarns owing to very high prices quoted from Manchester. Dealers have been complaining of heavy losses in spot goods owing to keen competition from Japanese and Shanghai yarns.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

The undertone continues to remain very healthy on account of small stocks and limited arrivals. In case of Mercerised yarns prices have advanced in Grey yarns whereas in whites there has been some slight decline on account of recent large arrivals. As regards single and two-fold grey cotton yarns prices have remained more or less unchanged. The Japanese and Shanghai Spinners have been adopting a firmer attitude in sympathy with steady cotton and better trading outlook. Fresh forward business, therefore, has been comparatively much smaller. Sampin have been heavily fluctuating whereas Exchange has remained slightly easy at the close.

ART SILK YARNS.

A sort of confused feeling has prevailed in the Art Silk Yarn Market during the week. On the one hand the dealers are inclined to believe that the recent sharp devaluation of the Italian Lira will make it possible for them to obtain Italian Yarns much cheaper in Rupee prices in the next few days, while stocks in the local market as well as in the consuming districts are getting reduced. It is also not yet known with any degree of certainty anything about the arrivals of the Italian shipments in the near future and also the prices at which they will be placed in the local market. On the other hand the Japanese Spinners have begun to show nervousness and some of them have already started cabling offers at prices somewhat lower than before particularly for distant shipments. In the midst of such uncertainties naturally the Dealers and Importers are confused regarding the future trend of the Market and naturally prefer to wait and watch further developments before making any fresh purchases in bulk. Reports from consuming centres are also not quite encouraging. It is reported that the present level of prices does not suit the consumers and unless the price level is lowered, the Handlooms will be very hard hit. Stocks in the consuming centres, however, are not large and the arrivals continue to remain moderate at present. The future outlook is very uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

No sales of importance by our Mills have been reported during the week under review. Reports from cloth markets, however, are very encouraging particularly with regard to the offtake in almost all markets. It is believed that as the Diwali and the New Year are approaching in the next few weeks, some improvement in yarn business will be possible. In the meantime, the undertone continues to remain healthy. The future tendency is rather more hopeful at present than for the last several weeks.

Railways Under Agency Of Killick, Nixon & Co.

AUDITED RETURNS OF TRAFFIC.

The following are the audited returns of traffic for July of various railways under the agency of Killick Nixon and Co.:—

Tapti Valley Rly. for July 1936 1,80,316; Increase or degrease when compared with July 1935 —5,587; from 1/1/36 to 31/7/36 16,39,468; Increase or decrease when compared with corresponding period of 1935/36 —49,395.

Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. For July 1936 64,211; Increase or decrease when compared with July 1935 +1,832; From 1/1/36 to 31/7/36 6,66,683; Increase or decrease when compared with corresponding period of 1935/36 +90,328.

Guzerat Railways For July 1936 26,192; Increase or decrease when compared with July 1935 +1,295; From 1/4/36 to 31/7/36 1,69,411; Increase or decrease when compared with corresponding period of 1935/36 +23,013.

Central Prov. Rlys. For July 1936 34,735; Increase or decrease when compared with July 1935 —6,024; From 1/10/35 to 31/7/36 4,90,758; Increase or decrease when compared with corresponding period of 1935/36 —48,873

Mandra Bhon Rlys. For July 1936 17,974; Increase or decrease when compared with July 1935+267; From 1/10/35 to 31/7/36 1,60,866; Increase or decrease when compared with corresponding period of 1935/36 +9,860.

Sialkot Narowal Rly. For July 1936 39,062; Increase or decrease when compared with July 1935 —2,762; From 1/10/35 to 31/7/36 3,68,452; Increase or decrease when compared with corresponding period of 1935/36 —10,447.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY OCTOBER 16, 1936

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Hooligans Get Upper Hand In City

Disorders Break Out In Many Localities

Trouble Starts With Commencement Of Construction Of Mandap

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Following on the commencement of the work for the construction of the Sabha Mandap at Byculla Bridge serious disorders in the city broke out this morning soon after 10 a. m.

PROCESSIONS OF INJURED

The trouble, which was expected any moment, spread like lightning and within half-an-hour processions of injured persons were being taken by constables to the Hospitals began to be seen.

This is the situation, in spite of the strict police bandobust at all the vital points in the city. Armed guards have been posted at all the important centres and two or three military officers arrived at Byculla at 2.

LOCALITIES AFFECTED

The localities so far affected are, Byculla, Mandanpura, Kamatipura, Bhendy Bazar, Null Bazar, Mahomedali Road and certain portions of Girgaum and round about the Two Tanks and the Round Temple.

The whole City Police force have been concentrated at these vital points.

SPORADIC ASSAULTS

While there is a lull at Byculla where the trouble first started and spread all round, sporadic assaults of Hindus and Muslims are reported every now and then.

Casualty Wards, especially that of the J. J. Hospital, have been working with their full compliment.

TRAFFIC STOPPED

At many of the affected localities vehicular traffic has been stopped and in certain cases buses and tramlcars have stopped running.

Bhendy Bazar Road, Byculla and Two Tanks appear practically deserted, excepting for groups of Muslims or Hindus at street corners. Stones and glass pieces are strewn on the road, so much so that some had their tyres punctured and were abandoned on the road.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

While we go to press at 5 p.m. the casualties had mounted upto 60 injured and 2 killed. Forty persons have so far been arrested.

Crowds Gather From Early Hour

BOMBAY, Thurdsday.

From very early hour in the morning people , both Hindus and Muslims began gathering round about the Maruti Temple and the Mosque at Byculla, as it had been officially announced that the construction of the Sabha Mandap would commence to-day under police guard.

While there were about a hundred Muslims inside the mosque, several others squatted on the open ground just between the Mosque and the Mandir. The rest of the people most of them spectators, were on the footpaths, which were crowded on both sides, beginning from the Byculla Bridge up to the Palace Cinema.

When the crowd grew in intensity, police constables with lathis, who had been kept ready at the Byculla Police station were brought out to control traffic and keep the pedestrians and onlookers to the footpaths.

The Contractor of the Sabha Mandap and the workers arrived at about 8-30, meanwhile the crowds were swelling and the police officers armed with revolvers came out to control the crowd. A good number of Muslims were seen inside the Ahamadali Building just next to the mosque.

Deputy Commissioners U'Ren; Butler and Tylor were present on the scene and on the arrival of the workers, who were to construct the Sabha Mandap. Mr. U'Ren, tactfully managed to remove the crowd which was surrounding the Temple and slowly by degrees the people were pressed farther and farther away from the place of construction.

D. C. Reasons With Crowd.

The batch of Muslims sitting on the open space and the crowd at the entrance of the Ahemadbhoy Building were now getting turbulent and even began abusing people.

Mr. U'Ren approached these people and explained to them the situation and told them that the Government had explained their position in the Communique. He also informed the crowd that nothing could be gained by creating unnecessary trouble.

Obstruction to the construction of either the Sabha Mandap or the Mosque, would not in any way please God, whom they really wanted to please.

Work On Mandap Begun.

Meanwhile Deputy Commissioner Tylor was getting busy with the batch of people sitting on the open ground and tactfully managed to see that they got out of that place and entered the mosque.

While measurements for the digging of the foundation were being taken by the Contractor's men shouts of "Alla-ho-Akbar" rang out from the Muslim crowd both from inside the mosque and outside on the foot paths.

Crowds of Muslims then began collecting near the Byculla Bridge footpath on the one side and the Victoria Road, in front of the Byculla Church on the other.

While the digging of the foundation was going on, Police Commissioner Rowland and Mr. U'Ren were finding out as to whether there were any stones or bricks gathered round about the mosque.

Tour Of Area.

News then came that trouble had started in the Muslim localities and Mr. Rowland and Mr U'Ren toured in their car all over the area, where trouble could be expected.

The roads were deserted. There were groups of Muslims at street corners at Madanpura and Morland Road and Kamatipura. All the shops had been closed. They toured the Hindu locality also, and directed the junior officers to be ready to deal with the situation at every Police station, there armed police with buses kept ready.

Superintendent Rao Saheb Karnik and Inspector Sheik Hussein with his men did splendid work and but for the tactful handling of the crowd by Mr. U'Ren, serious trouble might have started earlier.

Rowdies Smash Street Lamps.

At about 10-15 a.m. rowdies in Morland Road smashed all the street lights and attacked innocent passers-by.

A young Hindu lad was stabbed by a Muslim in the back and face in Parel Road, but fortunately for the victim some Anglo-Indian boys came to his rescue. After a chase the assailant was arrested and handed over to the police.

Stone throwing was indulged in by rioters who attacked tram cars in Bhendi Bazar and on Parel Road.

A European travelling in a taxi with a child was hit in the face by a missile hurled by a man who disappeared after doing the deed.

ROWDIES INDULGE IN STONE-THROWING.

Several Hindus who were proceeding to their work in Muslim localities were stabbed, and three casualties were admitted in the J. J. Hospital.

Shops were closed as soon as the news of rioting was received and

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sir H. P. H. Dastur and Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, were present at some of the most troublesome areas.

Mahomed Ali Road, Null Bazar, Kamatipura, Fanaswadi and Jacob's Circle were in a turmoil.

Rowdies of both communities indulged in stone throwing, and attacks with knives and lathis became common.

Police patrols turned out when the alarm was given but by midday the city had completely lost its calmness.

People employed in the Fort which is free from trouble were informed of the happenings and anxiety was felt for the safety of relatives in the disturbed areas.

STONES THROWN FROM MOSQUE

Bricks and stones for the construction that were brought by the contractor were sent back by the police as these things were not required immediately and might be used as missiles by the mob.

As the workers were still carrying on the digging, the turbulent mob inside the Mosque threatened to emerge with lathis and stones with a view to stop the work. Some Muslims were imploring them not to come out and opposing their egress

While the attention of the people was directed towards the section nearer the gate of the Mosque the other section inside got busy and began throwing stones and bricks from inside the Mosque at the workers and police officers.

The police rushed towards the gate of the Mosque but this did not prevent the shower of big stones and bricks coming out of the Mosque. One of the constables No. 2678 was running towards the gate of the Mosque under orders from his superiors when a big stone was dropped from the terrace above the Mosque gate and the constable fell to the ground blood oozing out from his head. Those on the terrace gave the signal and the mob on the footpaths on both sides then began throwing stones.

Mob At Victoria Road

A big mob collected on the Victoria Road. Armed police were rushed to the place and the crowd ran back. The crowd on the footpath near the Byculla Bridge then began throwing stones and bricks at the police and others standing by and many policemen were injured.

Deputy Inspector Gardiner, who rushed with his lathi was surrounded by Muslims and was hit with stones. He took out his revolver and the mob ran helter-skelter.

FOUR STABBED AT BRIDGE

The signal given had travelled like lightning and within five minutes four people were stabbed at the foot of the Byculla Bridge towards the J. J. Hospital side and were rushed to the Byculla Police Station. Since there was no ambulance ready, the Police Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioners' cars were used to convey the people to the hospitals.

Promiscuous Stabbing

The Muslims who had left the footpaths now started towards Madanpura and began stoning or stabbing Hindus as they were coming along.

The Khatau Makanji Mills was stoned earlier in the morning, when the Muslims wanted the Muslim workers inside to come out and observe hartal. In the Muslim localities all the shops were closed. Stray assaults continued from an early hour and even before the trouble started at Byculla two people were reported to be injured on Ripon Road and the Agripada Police reported that three persons had been stabbed in their locality.

Crowds swelled at Bhendy Bazaar, Null Bazar, Round Temple, Kamatipura and stray assaults continued.

Nearly thirty injured, the majority of them Hindus were brought for treatment at the J. J. Hospital. Most of them were stab wounds. The cases of Muslims who had received serious injuries were through stone throwing near Round Temple and Null Bazaar.

TWO DEAD

There have been several cases of stone throwing on the Mahomedali Road. One Hindu was seri-

(Continued on Page 11.)

WHY THIS ABSURD OVER-VALUATION OF RUPEE?

Jamnadas Mehta On Stabilization Of World Currencies

PLEA FOR FIXATION OF RATIO AT 20—1

BOMBAY, October 16.

"If free, rich and powerful nations like England, France and America have had to seek safety in inflation in spite of strenuous efforts to stick to gold over a number of years and if all of them have established the new parity with a smaller gold value of their unit of their currency, why should our finance members most tenaciously coerce India into an opposite course of action?

Plea For Bare Justice

"If India was to be placed on terms of equality with other countries in the matter of her exchange and currency, the rupee should be a bare justice to Indian economic interests. A Nationalist Government would have certainly done this. But unhappily in currency matters, as indeed in many other directions, the interests of this country have occupied a very low place in the estimation of our rulers."

PROSPECTS OF STABILIZATION

Thus declared Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, in the course of an exclusive interview to a representative of the "United Press" on the possibility of the stabilization of World currencies after the recent European Devaluations and the effects of the same on the economic conditions of India 'vis-a-vis' the position of Indian currency in the scheme of stabilisation.

Mr. Mehta analysing the policy of the Government of India said:

"The one thing that has always prompted the Government in resorting to the numerous sins of commission and omission of which they are guilty is the interest of the British exporters to this country, of the Civil and Military Services and of other British exporters to this country, who have, owing to the higher value of the rupee obtained an undue advantage at the expense of India. That is why although the world has depreciated its currency to the extent of 40 per cent. India is still linked to the pound at a ratio where she stands to lose 32 per cent in the matter of the exchange value of her unit of currency and therefore of her trade and industry."

CONGRESS PARTY JUSTIFIED

Referring to the adjournment motion brought by the Congress Party in the Assembly over this issue, Mr. Jamnadas said the Congress Party was perfectly justified and it was a pity that it was lost owing to the defection of the two Bombay knights who should have known better.

Mr. Mehta added: "It is difficult to understand what Sir Cowasjee Jehangir meant by talking of the inexpediency of India standing in the way of world stabilisation by starting currency depreciation, unless he wants that India should be the sacrificial goat at the ceremony. Some of our millionaires who are considered to be the custodians of our economic interests are the least fitted for the roll and the pity is that the disastrous policy of Government has now the sanction of two of the commercial magnates of Bombay."

Refuting the argument of Sir James Grigg on the floor of the Assembly in this regard, Mr. Mehta said:—

"It is preposterous for Sir James Grigg to talk of monkeying or donkeying with the currency. The flippancy of this gentleman in matters of vital concern to India is now becoming well-known. Both the delectable processes of 'monkeying' and 'donkeying' have gone on since 1893 and are going on even now. Sir James Grigg talks of the inexpediency of starting devaluation. He knows or ought to know that the issue is being confused by putting it in that manner. There is no question of devaluation of the rupee; there never was."

WORLD POSTION ANALYSED

Analysing the present world monetary and economic position as a result of France going off the Gold Standard, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:—

"France having gone off the Gold Standard, the circle of devaluation can be said to have been very nearly complete. Early in the post-war period the economic experts of the League of Nations had laid down certain broad principles for the rehabilitation of the world. These were to the effect that the interests of all the nations could be best served by 'free trade', 'freer trade' and 'return to gold standard'.

POST-WAR CONDITIONS.

Dealing with the post-war conditions, he said:—

"Before the war the par of the gold pound with the French Currency was 25 gold francs. The French oppressed by an intolerable burden of war debts found refuge in devaluation and although France did return to gold standard the post-war parity of the pound with the franc came to be established at 125 francs to a pound. This meant that the gold contents of the new franc were reduced by 4/5th of its pre-war

(Continued on Page 3.)

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

WHEN YOU'RE SAFE IN A HOSPITAL, I'M COMING BACK HERE TO GET MACHFIELD!
NO HOSPITAL, DONAVAN--- WE'RE GETTING MACHFIELD--- TOGETHER!
BUT YOUR ARM NEEDS CARE!
AFTER WE GET MACHFIELD! — HELP ME ON WITH MY COAT!
I--- YES, SIR---
AND NOW WE SHALL SEE WHAT'S AT THE END OF THAT PASSAGEWAY!
MACHFIELD'S CLOTHES! HE DISGUISED HIMSELF AND LEFT--- BUT WHAT WAS HIS DISGUISE?
THE BEGGAR! THE CRIPPLED BEGGAR!---I SHOULD HAVE KNOWN
9-17
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LYMAN ANDERSON

SILHOUETTE
COMPETITION
CLOSES
TO-DAY
Entry Coupons will be accepted in our office from 10 a. m. to 6-30 p. m.

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